

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME JOURNAL

THE ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER IN WESTERN CANADA

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

October 17, 1908

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

Vol. XLIV, No. 837



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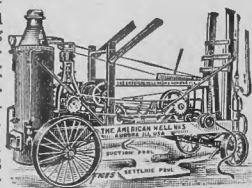
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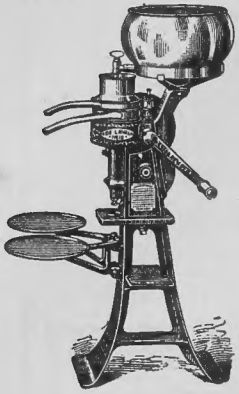
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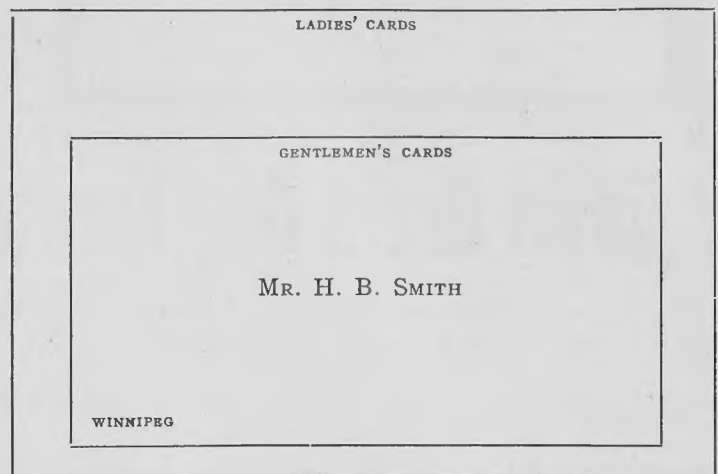
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Clark, J. L., Russell.
Coxe, S. A., Brandon.
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Lipsett, J. H., Holland.
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McDougall, J., Kenton.
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McLoughry, R. A., Moosomin.
McQueen, L., Selkirk.
Mack, J. S., Neepawa.
Manchester, W., Wawanesa.
Marshall, R. J., Oak Lake.
Martin, W. E., Winnipeg.
Molloy, J. P., Morris.
Munn, J. A., Carman.
Murray, G. F., Winnipeg.
Ovens, Hugh, Swan River.
Pomfret, H., Elkhorn.

Part, J. H., Swan River.
Rutledge, T. J. E., Carberry.
Robinson, P. E., Emerson.
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Roe, J. S., Neepawa.
Rombough, M. B., Winnipeg.
Rutherford, J. G., Ottawa.
Still, J. B., Neepawa.
Shoults, W. A., Gladstone.
Smith, H. D., Winnipeg.
Smith, W. H., Carman.
Snider, J. H., Winnipeg.
Stevenson, C. A., Reston.
Stevenson, J. A., Carman.
Sirett, W. F., Minnedosa.
Swanson, J. A., Manitou.
Taylor, W. R., Portage la Prairie.
Thompson, H. N., Bannerman.
Thompson, S. J., St. James.
Torrance, F., Winnipeg.
Walton, T., Killarney.
Welch, J., Roland.
Westell, E. P., Winnipeg.
Whaley, H. F., Wadena.
Whimster, M. A., Hamiota.
Williamson, A. E., Winnipeg.
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The practice of the veterinary profession in Manitoba by any other person is direct contravention of the statute, and renders him liable to prosecution. **FREDERICK TORRANCE, Registrar.**

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Farmer's Advocate

and Home Journal

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

October 7, 1908

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

Vol. XLIV. No. 837

EDITORIAL

Facts for all Electors

The executive of the Dominion Grange, in its discreet but forceful appeal to the members of subordinate Granges, with reference to the policy of that organization in the forthcoming Federal elections, has taken grounds which will, for the most part, be quite generally endorsed by the more independent element of the Canadian electorate, even though they may not all agree on every particular point. In presenting its case, the Grange Executive has wisely refrained from throwing the onus of responsibility on either political party, but has urged the members of its organization to use their influence within the existing parties to advance the objects with which the Grange has identified itself.

On the subject of militarism, the voter is reminded that eighteen years ago our expenditure on militia and mounted police was a little over \$2,000,000; in 1906 it was \$6,600,000. In the expenditure on armouries, which is carried out under the Public Works Department, the increase is proportionate.

The taxpayer is reminded that, in the thirteen years from 1895 to 1907, inclusive, over nine and a half million dollars have been paid out of the Federal treasury to iron and steel manufacturers, as a free gift to this favored interest; while, from 1882 to 1907 over four million dollars were paid in bounties to the fishermen of Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. Lead and petroleum producers are among the other classes heavily subsidized at the general expense. On agriculture, the one great unsubsidized industry, the net burden of all these favors eventually falls, with only partial and indirect return to the form of improved home demand and prices for farm products.

From 1884 to 1907, a period subsequent to the \$25,000,000 donation to the Canadian Pacific, almost \$35,500,000 has been paid out of the Federal treasury in railway subsidies, besides which millions of acres of land have been granted by the Dominion and Provinces. Some of the subsidies were for lines in parts of Ontario settled for 100 years. Moreover, these railways pay little more than a nominal taxation, whereas, in adjoining States, railways built without subsidies pay \$400 per mile.

The enormously growing expenditure is viewed with alarm. Eighteen years ago, the total disbursements of the Dominion Government, under all heads, were less than \$42,000,000. In 1906 the total was over eighty-three and a quarter millions, while for the current year the appropriations, aside from the railway subsidy voted, amount to over \$130,000,000. At this rate, the Grange considers that expenditure is far outrunning the development of the country.

A trenchant plea is made on the subject of tariff reform. In 1906, the last year for which official figures are obtainable, \$173,000,000 worth of dutiable goods were imported into Canada, and the amount paid in duties was \$46,671,000 which was at the rate of nearly 27 per cent. Moreover, by reason of the protection afforded home manufacturers, the latter were put in a position to add a proportionate amount to the selling price of the goods manufactured in this country, of which the valuation was \$18,000,000. Yet, in the face of all this, the manufacturers are seeking, through both political parties, to obtain an increase in the protection enjoyed. It remains for the great agricultural class to ring these facts throughout the country, to bring them home to every candidate, to create an irresistible public sentiment against tariff increase, and for tariff reduction, and to send to Parliament a party of men who may be trusted to give that opinion effect.

Brandon Farm Report

A condensed report, giving the results of experiments carried on at Brandon Experimental Farm in 1908, in grains, grasses, clovers and roots, appears in another column of this issue. The superintendent of this station, since he assumed charge of the work two years ago, has shown commendable enterprise in preparing each year a press report, giving results of the experiments carried on. This is as it should be. Experiment station reports are valuable. They should be given the widest possible publicity, and in no way can they be brought more prominently before the farming community than by printing them in condensed, readable form in the agricultural papers.

The work this year at the Brandon farm has been very similar to that carried on in previous years. Plot experiments were undertaken with all the ordinary field grains, including peas and corn, variety tests conducted in roots and potatoes, and some work done in clovers and grasses. During the approaching winter season some important work will be undertaken in steer feeding. Last year's report of results in cattle feeding at this station, published several months ago in this journal, threw considerable light on the cattle feeding system developing in certain districts of the West, the work of last season being the first official comparison that we know of in this country of the indoor and open air systems of winter feeding. Similar tests will be made this season.

Forest Devastation

It is difficult to conceive of the immense amount of damage done by forest fires during the past two months in this country and the United States. All through September a smoke cloud hung like a pall over Lake Superior. It drifted over the entire St. Lawrence system, tying up navigation completely in some cases. Up through the Michigan peninsula, in Wisconsin and Minnesota on the American side; along the North shore from the Soo to Fort William and around the Western end of Lake Superior on the Canadian side, millions of dollars' worth of valuable timber in our already circumscribed forested areas were destroyed by the fire fiend. The fires burnt themselves out finally, or were checked by rain. They licked up towns and threatened cities, and very likely if these outbreaks could be traced back to their start a fair proportion of them would be found to have been started by man. Sometimes hare-brained campers start the blaze agoing. Sometimes settlers set the timber alight to rid the land of its forest encumbrance, to prepare it the more speedily for the production of agricultural crops.

Scientists aver that most forest fires are started by lightning, but experience has shown that most of the destructive bush fires of recent years have been set out by man, either started intentionally, for the express purpose of clearing the land, or started by man's carelessness in leaving fire where it can reach standing timber. The man who deliberately sets the forest alight to serve his own selfish ends, commits a crime fraught with more serious results upon his fellows than he could commit by the violation of almost any other human law. The man whose carelessness is responsible for the result is no less a malefactor. Both types of delinquents are menaces to society. Sufficient punishment for such crimes would be difficult to mete out. The trouble is in most cases that no punishment can be inflicted on the guilty at all. The man who sets a city ablaze can generally be apprehended, but the criminal who starts a fire that may burn up millions of dollars' worth of standing timber, snuff out human lives and sweep away the property of his fellows, seldom receives the punishment for his heinous act.

The Expert Judge System

Take it all through, the expert judge system as developed in this country has worked out satisfactorily. Here and there one finds a society to which an inefficient man has been sent, that is contemplating returning to the old system under which each fair board engaged its own staff; there are some societies that never co-operated with the various departments of agriculture at all in the employment of their judges, and there are societies that have had such experience with government expert judges as will not tempt them to risk engaging government experts again. But comparing show with shown, and government judges with other judges, the sum total of satisfaction in results overbalances the isolated cases of dissatisfaction, and we have had rather less "grousing" on the part of exhibitors and spectators than formerly.

In practice it is highly desirable that judging, live-stock judging especially, should be done by expert men. This is axiomatic. When an exhibitor brings his stock into the show ring, if he is going to get turned down, he wants to be turned down by a judge who knows what he is doing, not by somebody who knows no more about live-stock than will enable him to distinguish the sex of the animals brought before him. It is because government judges, take the average of them, have been men capable of rendering fair, just, and if not always absolutely consistent decisions, decisions anyway that were devoid of prejudice, that has popularized the expert judge system now very much in vogue.

For the smaller societies the system has been something of a boon. It has enabled them to avail themselves of the services of first-class men at the minimum cost, so far as the salary and expenses of the judge were concerned. The stronger societies have benefitted, too, from the system, but not to the same extent as the smaller fairs. The government expert judge system, however, is only a phase in the evolution of our agricultural fairs. There are indications already that the era that produced that system is passing. Exactly what the next step will be is a little difficult to forecast. A good many societies are either getting a little tired of the present system, or else desire to have the selection of their judges absolutely in their own hands, and we would not be surprised if quite a number of fairs next year reverted back to the old system that formerly prevailed. It will not be the old system either, to be exact, for a good deal has been learned in the last few years about judges and judging, and there is little danger of falling back into the old rough and ready way method of having anybody at all to do the judging.

A Cash Argument

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Corn, wheat, rye and assorted grains, hops and sugar products etc.....	\$4,500,000.00
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Coal and other fuel.....	1,200,000.00
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Lumber, rubber goods, steam engines, machinery, tools, steam fittings, plumbers supplies, wagons, harness, builders' supplies, filtering material, chemical supplies, paint and varnish, furniture, brushes, packing house products, advertising signs, printing.....	20,000,000.00
Fire Insurance premiums.....	1,000,000.00
Railroad Freight and Express....	1,500,000.00

Making a total paid in to the producing sources of Canada of... \$35,200,000.00

HORSE

The Dublin Horse Show

Few, if indeed any, horse shows enjoy more genuine popularity among equine fanciers throughout the world than that held each August under the auspices of the Royal Dublin Society. No doubt the recently established International Carnival, which takes place in London, comes as a serious rival to Ireland's great fixture, but in its own especial province the latter is still without a superior, and it will give any other country of the same size more than they can do to oust it from its pre-eminent position as a demonstration of horse-breeding as a national industry. The claims of the fixture at Dublin on the attention of horse enthusiasts all over the world are, however, too firmly established to call for any re-statement of them here. The show for the present year took place from Tuesday, 25th, to Friday, 28th August, and as usual, it proved a great attraction, not only in Ireland and Great Britain, but to many countries on the continent, while even far-off Japan was represented among the visitors. Unfortunately, many farmers were prevented from patronizing this show owing to the pressure of harvest work, but, notwithstanding this restriction, between 50,000 and 60,000 persons passed through the gates. Buyers, of course, were present from various countries, and some very fine prices were realized during the week. For instance, there was the fancy figure of £1,250, paid by a Hungarian Count, for one of the first prize five-year-old hunters. Princess Ena, a beautiful chestnut mare, showing lovely quality, grand breeding and tiptop ability as a mover. She was entered by Mr. Laverly, of Dungannon and a full sister, named Activity, was sold by this exhibitor to the same buyer for £525. Numerous other transactions were effected, but need not be detailed.

Most people who know anything about this big event are well aware that it is mainly on account of its magnificent display of horses of the hunting type that it possesses the importance which it is admitted to enjoy. The Irishman is by nature a sport-loving individual, and even the rapid spread of the motor and other mechanical means of locomotion seems to have no serious influence upon the popularity of the Irish hunter. There are classes of horses, of course, which are being greatly damaged from this cause—such, for instance, as the tram or street-car horse, the harness horse, and perhaps, to some extent, the wagon-dragger in our big cities. But "the Irish specialty," either for the hunting field, or as an army remount, does not seem to have felt the stress of mechanical rivalry. It would be a pity, indeed, that it should at any time. Regarding the breeding of hunters as an industry, it is the general consensus of opinion that the animals of the present day are vastly better in style and quality than they were ten or twelve years ago. This desirable change has been brought about undoubtedly by the extensive use of the thoroughbred as a sire upon the country clean-legged mares for their production. It is thought in some quarters, however, that the indiscriminate use of the thoroughbreds now at service may not be advisable in the best interests of the industry, as many of them have not the bone and substance that are required. To supply the latter, the use of the heavy imported breeds—Clydesdales and Shires—is

considered by the best authorities to be very injudicious, and a highly important problem presents itself as to the system on which hunters should in the future be bred. The most sensible solution is to establish a stud book for a recognized breed of clean-limbed, strong-boned horses, such as have made Ireland's reputation, and undoubtedly, this is the best—indeed, the only—way to fix a type; mere spasmodic crossing, which rings the changes on the light thoroughbred (to secure quality and breeding) and the heavy feather heeled draft breeds (to obtain substance and size) will be at best an unreliable way of keeping hunters up to the mark. This digression, will no doubt, be pardoned, but it is obviously suggested by such an important gathering as that under review.

Turning now more particularly to the show itself, an idea of its scope may be gleaned from the fact that the total entries reached the fine aggregate of 1,200, of which over 900 were hunters or young horses to develop thereinto. The thoroughbred section, of course, was not so extensive, but its importance entitles it to first attention. Thoroughbred sires in two classes numbered 28, and the stallions over 8 years of age were thought to be the finest collection ever seen at Dublin, which is claiming a good deal. The noted Co. Waterford bred Red Sahib, by that famous champion, Red Prince II., was a handsome winner, and he also secured the Croker cup as the best sire for his present owner, Mr. E. W. Robinson. At the London International last year, Red Sahib won first for hunter-getting sires—a notable distinction for a grand Irish stallion. The junior stallions were not quite so even a lot as the older ones, and this was not at all satisfactory. Still, several good ones were forward, and a very symmetrical, good-quality bay, named Gavello, the property of Mr. Thos. Lindsay, of Crossgar, was chosen as the winner. A better-boned and stronger made horse, named Hill of Ward, got the second prize for Mr. Parr, of Athboy, but he did not possess the nice style of the winner. With regard to the two classes for yearlings, regret must be expressed at the number of weaklings that turned up among the 58 colts. The evidence of this display would point to the fact that some of the sires were rather deficient in bone. The same comment may be made with regard to the 32 fillies, but it must not be understood that either of these classes lacked in merit, as the winners and many more besides, were the makings of very nice animals. Thoroughbred mares were a most pleasing collection, and a capable lot of animals of splendid substance was found bearing away the rosettes. Prominent among them were:—Mr. Burke's Lady Marmiton, from Co. Galway; Mr. Boothman's Excitement, from Co. Dublin; Mr. R. G. Carden's Katrine, from Co. Tipperary; Mr. Cole's May Morning, from Co. Westmeath; Mr. J. O'Sullivan's Fairy Queen, from Co. Cork; and Mr. Hassett's Belle of New York, from the same southern county.

In all, sixteen classes were provided for hunters of various ages and up to different weights. In each class valuable prizes were offered, the total sum per class being (with about three exceptions) £50, made up of a first of £20, a second of £15, a third of £10, and a fourth of £5. In their entirety, the displays were quite up to the level of former years, and though no sensational winners came forward, the general uniform average was distinctly satisfactory. I will not try the patience of my readers, nor risk the displeasure of the courteous editor by attempting to refer to these classes in detail. I will just content myself by mentioning the most notable exhibits. Prominent among these was, first of all, a grand, muscular, five-year-old chestnut, belonging to Major Alexander,

These industries and allied trades have a total investment of upwards of \$100,000,000.00 and pay annually provincial and government licenses amounting to upwards of \$14,000,000.00.

In addition they pay city licenses, real estate and personal property taxes aggregating the enormous total of \$7,500,000.00.

This is an array of figures that is being circulated throughout Canada by interests opposed to prohibition. Accompanying it is an appeal to working men to defeat the objects of the prohibitionists on the ground that the liquor interests provide a certain amount of labor and contribute from their funds a certain amount to the public treasury.

In discussions of the liquor traffic, the public seldom gets the arguments pro and con. Prohibitionists invariably make their appeals upon moral grounds, as while anti-prohibitionists adopt a line of argument of which the above is a fair sample. In so far as prohibitionists endeavor to eliminate the liquor traffic by confining their appeals to morals, we think they make a mistake. Few men will be convinced that when all accounts are balanced up they are any less moral than the average. One man will drink, another will not drink, but is mean to his men or his family, or is something else. All of us think we have a right to our pet vices and the endeavor to dispose of one of these vices by special legislation upon moral grounds can scarcely be expected to succeed. But in the figures above submitted is found the strongest possible argument for prohibition upon economic grounds.

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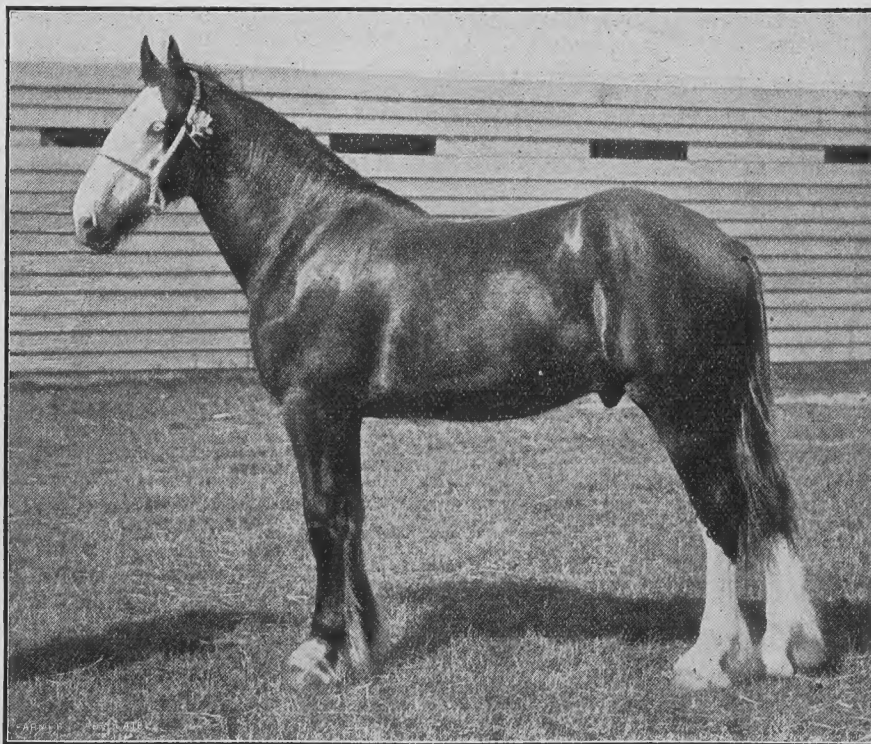
Primarily men expend their energy to provide themselves with food and clothing, or to produce some form of wealth which can be exchanged for life's necessities. And what applies to individual effort applies also to the community and nation. Whatever makes for the maintenance of life and contributes to life's necessities and comforts is worthy of the expenditure of human energy. But liquor does not come under the head of life's necessities nor comforts, in so far as its use contributes more to human misery than to human comfort, and destroys rather than repairs or builds up human energy. Hence any work expended in the production of liquor is a waste of energy and all waste is an economic evil. Thus, the figures we have submitted represent a waste of \$35,200,000 without taking into account the money paid in licenses.

Could any institution except humanity, stand such a waste and live? Are people so blind as to believe that the \$14,000,000 contributed to the purposes of government have been brought from some foreign country and deposited for our use? Cannot every one see that it is a fee paid out of the toll the liquor trade has collected from the people, and that if the people paid it direct they would save the millions of dollars that go to the support of a large class in indolence and a larger class in the production of the means of ill-gotten wealth?

The liquor business is commonly looked upon as one of the most profitable of enterprises from the manufacturers', wholesalers' and retailers' standpoints, and if \$35,200,000 represents the wholesale cost of the raw materials it is safe to assume that the cost to the consumer of the finished product is very close to twice this sum. Yet the public, as a whole, is asked to pay this enormous sum for the reason that the industry involved may pay out to working men \$6,000,000. Would it not be cheaper to keep these men in idleness, also all the wholesalers and retailers and their families than to pay through the nose in ten cent. prices and increased taxes the enormous sums represented above?

* * *

The liquor traffic thus presents to us a serious economic waste. If men were not working at the manufacture and sale of liquors they would be engaged in pursuits that would contribute to the sum of life's necessities and comforts that increase the efficiency of the hand and brain and expand the capacity to enjoy living. In its scope it is a world-wide problem. Local measures of restriction leveled at the improvement of morals must necessarily be of doubtful benefit. The real remedy for the evil of the liquor trade is the gradual elimination of manufacturers and reduction of licenses extending over a period of years with the ultimate object of entire elimination after a given period. Economies rather than morals dictate such a policy. We have infinitely more faith in an appeal to the pocket than to the conscience.



YEARLING CLYDESDALE COLT

Champion Male Clydesdale, Highland Society's Show 1908 Color, brown. Sire, Baron's Pride, dam by Sir Thomas.

of Straffan, Co. Kildare, and named Redshan's. He was a son of that veteran sire, Red Prince II., above mentioned, and in the year 1906 he was the junior champion at Ballsbridge. On the present occasion he was chosen as the winner of the championship of the entire hunter section, and is a horse of grand symmetry, great muscle and nice quality. The champion of the young horses likely to make hunters was found in Fairy Princess, belonging to Mr. Murray, of Newbridge, and a handsome chestnut daughter of Red Prince II., who thus had the signal distinction of siring a trio of champions. Among the other exhibitors who came into special prominence, the following may be named:—Mr. T. J. Studdert, Athboy; Capt. A. Maude, Hillsboro; Mr. Wm. Gregg, Castlereagh; Mr. H. C. Walton, Crewe; Mr. Thos. Donovan, Cork; Mr. R. Laverly, Dungannon; Mr. J. Rohan, Midleton; Messrs. Slocock, Carlow; Mr. J. Milling, Comber; Mr. C. H. B. Caldwell, Navan; and Mr. E. Malone, Lucan.

The harness section at Ballsbridge has to take a subsidiary place, but still it never fails to attract some grand teams of stylish steppers, several of them coming from across the channel. Some classes for cobs and ponies also succeeded in bringing together interesting displays, and both these sections well maintained their reputations at the late show.

It was peculiarly unfortunate that the weather proved most inclement right through, and each day's proceedings were greatly marred by heavy rain; still, enthusiasm was as usual very buoyant, and the entire show was voted a distinct success, and a credit to the country.

EMERALD ISLE.

The Future of the Percheron

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:—

It was the American demand, largely for a draft horse that could get up and go, that produced the modern Percheron. A century ago, the weight for the breed, as officially stated, was 1,200 to 1,400 lbs. At that time they were bus horses. But for the past hundred years the industries in which draft horses are employed have been calling all the time for more weight and strength. When the Americans first began talking about the ton horse the world was a little incredulous but the ton horse epoch is not only here, but passing. Modern civilization is demanding a constantly increasing size in draft horses, and the demand will be met.

The history of the Percheron on this continent is rather too large to be briefly told. About the beginning of last century some French horses of draft blood were imported into this country. The breed in those days seems to have been adapted about as much for trotting as for draft purposes. At any rate, one stallion in this first importation sired a horse from which a strain of trotters was founded. By 1850 the Percherons were sixteen hundred pound horses. This was the weight of the famous Louis Napoleon, imported in 1851 into Ohio, the first great Percheron that appeared in the Central States, and the horse that was destined to inaugurate that era of draft breeding that has finally placed the breed he represented in first place as the favorite drafter of the American people. To-day, in the United States, there are probably three times as many Percherons as there are of any other one draft breed.

The type of the breed as modernly developed is thus described by an American authority on horses:—"Typically, the Percheron is a horse of some range, not squatly or chunky. He has a top line that differs from that of most other breeds in that correctly it is higher just back of the coupling and between the points of the hip-bones. This, of course, accentuates any lowness of the back or droop of the quarters that may be present. He has good width, his ribs well sprung out from the backbone, and rounded like a barrel, but his quarters should not be bagged out like the hams of a Poland-China hog. Instead, they should have a flowing, rounded contour, indicative of promptitude of movement as well of strength. The neck should be well arched, not coarse, and well set up, topped off with a head that appears rather small for the size of the horse. Short, stubby necks and heavy, sour heads are not typical of the breed. The bone often appears light, judged by the standard of some other breeds, but it is of the stuff that wears, as has been proved on the streets. The pasterns are not long. Coupled with this sort of conformation, there is in the typical Percheron a breezy gaiety of motion and an air of elegance characteristic of no other breed."

In contrast with the American development of this breed of horses, and the rapidity with which Percherons popularized themselves in the United States, especially in the Central and Western States, the great French drafters were, until a very few years ago unknown, practically speaking, on this side of the boundary. We had good Clydesdales and Shires, as good representatives of these two British draft breeds as were to be found outside Britain, but the horses that came out of Flanders, originally, the breed that has a history dating back to the Saracenic invasion of Europe early in the eighth century, never, till recently, attained much prominence in this country. For some reason, largely, we believe, because this country was peopled by Scotch and English, the two outstanding British draft breeds, maintained here that vast measure of popularity which at home has made them the strongest in favor of the public of the draft breeds.

But a change is at hand even in this domain of the Shire and Clyde. Our prairie heritage is by no means all occupied yet. The kind of horse that will predominate in this country will be decided by the ideals of the men who are coming in here now have of what constitutes perfection in drafters. The American and the Percheron are inseparable. Where the former is there also will be found the latter.

The increasing popularity of the Percheron in this country is best evidenced by the increasing number of these great dappled grey and black horses that one sees about our cities. Here in Winnipeg, their use by cartage companies, railways, the abattoir companies, by brewers and in other lines where strength and weight are required, combined with docility and a whole lot of horse sense, one finds the Percheron forging rapidly to the front. And on the farms, when the breed is known as it will be known in a very few years more, the Percheron will come into his own here just as he has come into it on the farms of the Central and Western States during the last fifty years. And it will not take him half a century to do it either.

Winnipeg.

AN IOWA CANADIAN.

STOCK

Discussions on Live-Stock subjects welcomed.

Selecting Feeding Cattle

Most farmers who winter-feed purchase a portion, at least, of the stock they require. There are a few feeding in a small way who raise a sufficient number of young cattle each year to supply their needs, but the majority of winter feeders depend on buying steers about this season from their neighbors or from others who do not care to feed stock for market. Some men have some certain plan they follow in buying, some certain district they go to each fall for their feeding stock, others pick up likely-looking steers wherever they are to be found. Wherever a man goes for his supplies there are certain points to be kept in mind, some certain sure indications of feeding quality in the cattle he buys, that are too important to be over-looked, and while known to most buyers are worth emphasizing here.

It pays to pick your steers. As a general rule a farmer with a bunch of young stock has a few culls, long legged, slab-sided animals which he is anxious to work off with the good ones. He is even willing to knock off a little from the price of all providing the buyer will take the culls along too. It doesn't pay to buy this kind of stocker at any price. It would hardly pay to take him as a gift. A buyer requires to select his stock. He needs to cull out these runts and nondescripts, for he will find in the first quality stuff quite enough unthrifty, poor-feeding animals before the winter is over. It pays to give a good price for feeders. The cheap ones in the long run are money losers for the man who feeds them.

Breed is a minor consideration in feeding cattle. A man wants them, of course, to be of a beefing breed, but whether they are Shorthorns, Angus, Herefords or Galloway's pure bred or grades, makes very little difference, providing they have the type and conformation that gives them the ability to make rapid and economical gains. Among the breeds there is no superiority of one over another in beef making. The ability to lay on flesh and fat economically depends wholly on type.

The ones that will feed best and mature earliest are the thick set, short-legged, deeply fleshed animals that carry quite a fair proportion of natural fleshing on them. The feeder wants a steer with a fair weight of bone, a good sized paunch and a broad, deep chest. These points are not essential from the butcher's standpoint, since he wants meat without bone or waste material, but for the feeder they are essential considerations. They are the best outward indications to him of the thrift and probable capacity for feed and gain in the animal he is purchasing. Blocky steers are always the most thrifty, as a rule they are the early maturing ones and they require less grain in proportion to hay for laying on flesh and keeping in good condition. The man who cannot discover the undesirable individuals in a feeding lot should never go in for fattening steers. He will lose every time, for the poor ones will scale his profits down so that feeding will be unprofitable.

Depraved Appetite in Cattle

I have a heifer nearly three years old that is in very poor condition. She began to fail after she calved in the spring, and she eats a considerable lot of earth. We examined her mouth and found her back teeth all black. She seems to have considerable trouble in chewing feed. The cows are pastured on peat land. What caused her teeth to get black and what is it she needs that makes her eat the dirt?

B. C.

L. R. W.

Cattle without any appreciable cause lick the clothes of their care-takers, chew and swallow articles of clothing, bones, old shoes, earth, coal, gravel, and even the dung of other cattle. Cattle suffering from this disease have a capricious appetite as regards their ordinary food, but evince a strong desire for the articles above mentioned. Cows in calf and young cattle are especially liable to develop these symptoms. They are frequently known to swallow such articles as small pocket knives, table forks, nails, wire, needles, coins, lumps of clay, and hair, which may give rise to secondary symptoms of a more or less serious nature. The small pointed objects such as pins, needles, and wire, etc., often taken by accident with the food, are liable to penetrate the walls of the second stomach, and make their way to the heart with fatal results, sometimes these objects even pierce the abdominal walls forming a fistula. Animals so affected become restless and uneasy, and frequently bellow. The disease may last for months, and in extreme cases, the animal will die from emaciation and exhaustion.

In general terms the causes of depraved appetite are so numerous that the trouble must be looked upon as a symptom of many morbid conditions rather than as a disease of itself. Heredity is said to be a cause, this may be the case, when, from long continued unhygienic conditions, a weakness of constitution is transmitted from parent to offspring. Another cause is the feeding of animals on exhausted soil that lacks especially the elements of lime and phosphorus, absence of soda salts in hay grown on certain lands. Soils that have been cropped to exhaustion are robbed of both earthy and alkaline salts, animals fed on the exclusive products of such a soil, frequently suffer, not only from depraved appetite, but also from a disease called osteo-malacia which is a softened condition of the bones. Digestive disorders though starting from a different point tend toward the same end. Faulty food operates in a similar manner. The following are examples of such food. The rank products of wet or swampy soils, the fibrous plants which grow on poor or wet or soured soils, and generally spoiled food which has undergone fermentation.

Yearly breeding and constant milking, by undermining the general health predispose so strongly, that in many cases this depraved appetite is seen in dairy cows. The last period of gestation, when the demands of the growing calf are greatest, is a period of especial danger. Permanent stabling which denies the invigorating influence of the sun, exercise and pure air, predisposes strongly to this disease. Dry seasons have been noticed to increase the affection, by the reduction of food supply.

The course, if the affection is chronic, unless arrested by the supervision of more favorable conditions. It may last for a year or longer. Recovery often takes place when the animal is turned out to pasture and open air life, and especially if a liberal grain ration is added. The cause of the disease should be carefully sought for, and if discovered steps should be taken to remedy it. The general aim should be to improve the process of digestion, and to supply the animal with a sufficiency of sound and wholesome food and water. A complete change of environment and diet may be necessary. Cattle pastured on low swampy land must be moved to pasture on higher land.

It occasionally happens, however, that only one individual in a herd suffers, though all are fed alike. In such cases the disease is likely to arise from an imperfect assimilation by the animal, of the nutritive elements of the food which is supplied to it.

For the medicinal treatment of these cases the following prescription has been found satisfactory: Carbonate of iron 4 ounces, finely ground bone, or bone flour, 1 pound; powdered gentian, 4 ounces; common salt, 8 ounces; powdered fenugreek, 4 ounces; mix. A heaping tablespoonful mixed with wet bran or grain three times a day to each animal affected, in addition to this, 3 tablespoonfuls of powdered charcoal may be given, mixed with the food three times a day.

VETERINARIAN.

* * *

By treating any soft wood well seasoned with creosote, it can be made to last as a fence post from 15 to 20 years. The method is very simple. The apparatus consists of an iron tank under which a fire can be built, and a smaller tank outside. The timber is immersed for six hours in the hot creosote and then quickly transferred to the cold creosote bath. The change acts on the pores of the wood, forcing in the creosote.

FARM

Comment upon farming operations invited.

Corn Growing in Manitoba

A few miles from Winnipeg, out beyond the agricultural college lies the Monroe Milk Company's farm where this week a sixty acre field of corn is being harvested and put into the silo. There were a few other fields of corn grown in this province this year. Benson, up at Neepawa, had quite a patch of this cereal, twenty acres or so, and it looked like quite a field, but the Monroe people have sixty acres in one block. Two corn harvesters are at work cutting it, a portion of the crop will be used for silage and the remainder shocked and cured in the field. The soil it is growing in is a tough gumbo, like most of the soil around Winnipeg. The variety of corn is the Longfellow. It was sown with the drill in rows three feet apart about the twentieth of May. Harvesting operations began on the twenty-third of September, at which date the crop had just been glazed with frost. It stood then an average height of eight feet, and will yield fifteen or eighteen tons of green fodder to the acre.

It is remarkable how thick corn gets on the bottom in this country. Corn will not grow to any remarkable height in this country, the ordinary varieties will not ripen, but it spreads out so thick at the bottom, stools out so exceptionally, that for fodder it yields equal to anything grown in the regular corn belt. The harvesters had all the bottom they could handle, and, though the largest size built, the cutter choked up occasionally in the heavier parts of the field.

Corn is no new crop in Manitoba, but it is seldom one sees it growing here in sixty acre blocks. That it can be grown successfully has been demonstrated, that it will make excellent silage, the experience on this farm for the past two years is ample proof. For putting in the silo it is rather too green and immature when cut, and requires to be wilted for a few days after cutting. But dry it out a little and it makes silage equal in quality to anything made anywhere else. And as a winter feed for dairy cows nothing yet discovered is its equal.

To insure of a good growth before frost comes in the fall corn requires to be in the ground just about as early in May as a man can get it in. This field we are speaking of was sown a trifle late, the land not being fall plowed throwing the seeding a little later than it should have been. From the first to the tenth of May is the proper time for sowing. The soil intended for corn should be fall plowed always. Drilling the seed in is the handiest way of sowing, though if the field is badly infested with weeds, it would be better to plant in hills and cultivate both ways. The crop needs frequent and thorough cultivation during the summer, the cultivator requires to be kept going most of the time. But if a man has a stable, full of stock to feed, if he has cows especially, his labor will produce more milk-producing fodder than it will produce applied to any other crop that can be grown in this country.

Getting Rid of Wild Buckwheat

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:—

Can you give me a few points on the method of summer fallowing, that you think the most likely to suit many of the settlers in this district who are troubled with buckwheat?

It does not appear necessary for us to consider the question of moisture at present. The only points which it appears necessary for us to consider are:— "How to kill the buckwheat and leave the ground in condition to ripen the following crop of wheat as early as possible." We have now been trying to grow Red Fyfe for three years, but it appears likely that on breaking we shall get frozen wheat two years out of three, so our only chance now appears to be to either to sow wheat on land that has had several crops of oats, and accept the volunteer oats in the crop, or manage our summer fallowing in some way so as to give us earlier ripening in the following crop than is usual from the ordinary method of summer fallowing.

Alta.

SUBSCRIBER.

As wild buckwheat is an annual plant, it does not present as many difficulties in the way of eradication as perennials or biennials do. If the seeds produced in this season's crops are sprouted this fall on the ground, or allowed to start next spring, the plants produced can be cut off by cultivation, cultivating before seeding if practicable, or by harrowing after the grain is up. A good plan is to disc or harrow the stubble in the fall, directly after harvest, so as to cover

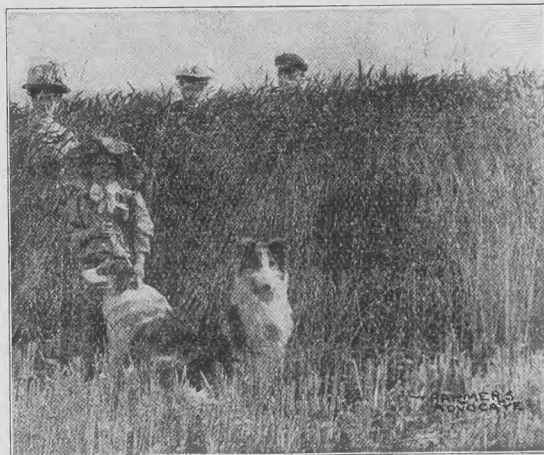
up and encourage the germination of as many seeds as possible in the autumn. After-harvest cultivation, as soon after harvest as possible, is strongly advised. This method of treatment is recommended in preference to summer fallowing if you have the difficulty you speak of in getting the wheat crop following the fallow to mature early enough to escape frost.

The only system of summer fallowing possible to effect the eradication of the buckwheat is very similar, we imagine, to the plan you are following. Plowing for summer fallow should be done early, so as to turn down the plants before they produce seed. Then, by surface cultivation during summer, any weed seeds brought to the surface by the plowing are given a chance to germinate, and the plants can be cut off and destroyed. Your trouble in summer fallowing seems to be that so much plant food is rendered available in the soil by the summer cultivation that the succeeding wheat crop grows too late in the season and is liable to get frosted before maturing. Try after-harvest cultivation, it will help you in getting rid of both the volunteer grain and the buckwheat. Plow the stubble in the fall.

Winter Wheat in Saskatchewan

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:—

Winter wheat growing in Saskatchewan is yet largely experimental. I might say in regard to my own experience with winter wheat, and also some experimental work under the direction of the Department of Agriculture at Regina that in neither case was I satisfied with the result. The wheat appeared to stand the winter fairly well. The most trying period is the interval between winter and spring. After the snow is melted, it gets spring-killed. In a late spring it would probably do very well, but in



WINTER WHEAT ON THE FARM OF MR. A. E. BURNETT, NANTON, ALTA.

any case I see no advantage in growing winter grain in this part of Saskatchewan, where the August frosts scarcely ever injure the spring wheat crops.

I might add for the information of your readers, that thirty years ago near Stonewall, Man., I grew a quantity of this so-called Alaska wheat that is being boomed nowadays. It certainly is a wonderful looking plant when growing, but one trial was sufficient to convince me that it was merely a fad. It was known then as Egyptian wheat, and I am convinced that it is the same wheat that is now being boomed under the new name of Alaska. I have in my time tried most of the new varieties and I have yet to find an equal to Red Fyfe. It has no peer amongst wheats.

Sask.

A. W. McCLURE.

Rural Contentment

A man's happiness does not rest in the magnitude of his possessions. It comes rather from reconciliation with the conditions of life and an inspiration to make the most out of life's opportunities. Nowhere should contentment be more conspicuous than in rural communities, where far from ignoble strife for riches the residents pursue the even tenor of their way. The husbandman should be contented on a good farm. A laudable pride to maintain the fertility of the land, to keep the fences and buildings in good repair and to improve the home surroundings should lead to contentment. To watch the trees and vines grow that one has planted to provide flowers as well as fruit is a pleasing ambition.

From the soil spring the necessities of physical life, and the farmer finds contentment in the daily contemplation of the harvest prospect and enjoys the fruits of his own toil. He is a workman in the great laboratory of nature and is content to watch the operations of the inexplicable laws of vegetable and animal life continually going on around him. If the farm is stocked with well-bred cattle, horses, hogs and sheep, if sickness does not afflict his family and his home is adorned with magazines, papers and books, the farmer has every element of social and intellectual contentment. Contentment does not come from a life of idleness or boundless wealth. The forces of nature are never at rest. The earth

rotates on its axis every twenty-four hours and marks the changes of day and night. It plunges through space in its annual circuit around the sun to evolve the spring, summer, autumn and winter seasons and never pauses in its tireless revolutions. The grain of seed planted in the soil commences its work of development into the tiny blade, then the stalk and the fully ripened grain that sustains animal life. All nature teaches man that there is contentment in work, and the farm offers man the highest opportunity for healthful exercise.

Contentment is incompatible with a vacillating purpose. "Where a man's treasure is, there will be his heart also." If a man lives on the farm and his ambition is to fill some other calling than husbandry he lacks the mainspring of contentment. Reconciliation with one's vocation does not come by spontaneous evolution, but, like plant life, is a quality of development. Contentment on the farm should be cultivated and the farmer's aspirations circumscribed by his achievements in agriculture. The farm is the best place to enjoy life, where artificial conditions are eliminated and man comes into direct communion with nature.—*Farmer's and Drover's Journal.*

The Prize Farm at Carberry

Wind Clear is what they call the place, and the name is both original and appropriate. The McGregor farm is wind clear all right, that is, if dense wind-breaks on the North, West, and to some extent on the East do anything towards keeping the breezes off. It is about a mile-and-a-half from Carberry, South-West of the town, out past the agricultural society's grounds. The farm seems originally to have been divided in half, two sets of buildings being on the place, one towards the North side being occupied by a hired man, the other being the home buildings of the owner. The farm, as one approaches its main entrance and turns up the lane towards the house and barns, impresses one most favorably, with the level sweeping fields, stretching for a mile to the West and half-a-mile North or South, the house and outbuildings sheltered in the grove, and the homelike appearance of the whole place.

Wind Clear Farm belongs to Mr. Thos. McGregor. Mr. McGregor came to this Western country from Huron County, Ontario, about thirty years ago, and settled on this particular place about ten years since. Previously he had been living out at Wellwood, where he homesteaded. Wind Clear was never seriously infested with weeds, and its former owner was as careful as the present occupant in seeing that no noxious weed was allowed to gain a foothold on the place. The result is that, by giving careful attention to seed, by preventing as much as possible the introduction of weed seeds during threshing time, and by a thorough system of crop rotation, under which no portion of the farm gets a chance to run wild, grow weeds and not do much else, the place has been kept in good condition as regards weeds.

The farm contains 640 acres. It is run on the mixed farming basis, some 15 cows being milked, hogs fattened and cattle fed. Ordinarily it produces about 300 acres of wheat and some 175 acres or so of oats and barley, the remainder being in hay or summer fallow. Little land on the home farm is used for pasture. Mr. McGregor has a bunch of land three or four miles west of the home place, up in the sand hills, on the shore of Lake Chaska, where the young stock pastures during the summer, and to which the cows are driven each day. Besides the field crops mentioned, some turnips, about two acres or so, are grown, and a large patch of land back of the house is given over to kitchen gardening.

ROTATING THE CROP

The cropping course is a six-year one, the land in that time producing three crops of wheat, one of oats and barley, one or timothy hay, and for one year it's in fallow. To describe it we will start with the summer fallow. During the winter the manure, as produced, is hauled out on to the oat stubble that's to be summer fallowed the coming summer. As soon after seeding as possible, the land is plowed, worked up at intervals during the summer, and plowed again in the fall. Next season it goes into wheat, and the following year again it is sown in wheat, this time with a seeding of timothy. In the fourth year the crop is timothy hay. After the hay, the land is plowed and backset if time permits, and next season it goes into wheat once again. After that, a crop of oats and barley comes off it, and it's ready to be summer fallowed again and manured for wheat. The rotation in some respects is a good one. It provides for plenty of wheat—the crop that must be amply provided for in any cropping scheme recommended in this country.

There is rather too much plowing, however, each year if the work is followed out as indicated here; rather more than the average farmer would manage to get through with. But it keeps the place clean.

DAIRYING AND LIVE-STOCK

The dairy herd consists of fifteen cows. It is pastured during the summer up among the sand hills to the west, and fed in winter much the same as dairy cows in this country generally are fed. The product is sold in the form of cream down in Carberry, selling there in summer for about eighty cents per gallon, and bringing in winter a rather better price, generally a dollar. When we visited the farm in August they were selling five or six gallons a day from the fifteen cows, besides what was used at home, and the owner seemed satisfied with the returns.

In addition to the cows, steers are winter fed; and the young stock pastured in summer. Some of the steers fed are bred on the farm; the rest are purchased. Last winter three carloads were fattened, fed in the stable, tied up and turned off in the spring at 1,285 pounds per head, selling at five cents. The steers are fed on hay, straw, and chopped grain, barley and oats.

The cattle stables will accommodate a hundred head. The stalls are conveniently arranged. A gasoline engine pumps water and grinds feed. In addition to the main barn, there is a fair-sized implement house, hog pen and hen house. The residence has been built recently. It is a modern brick cottage, set in among shade trees and flowers. Back of it, to the north, one may see one of the farm finest gardens in Manitoba, a garden containing a selected lot of small fruits and the vegetable crops ordinarily found in kitchen gardens.

The competition in Carberry was closer, perhaps, than in any other in the province. There are some exceptionally high-class farms on the Carberry plains, particularly north. Professor Rutherford, and Mr. Golden, deputy minister of agriculture, acted as judges.

DAIRY

The Small Topped Milking Pail

One of the best ways to reduce the amount of dirt falling into the milk is by reducing the size of the opening in the top of the milk pail. Many milkers claim that it is impossible to use a small opening in the pail because so much milk is wasted. Repeated tests have proved that the milker who wants to keep the milk clean, and is willing to give the small-topped pail a fair trial, will have no difficulty in hitting a four-inch hole with practically every stream of milk. There are a few cows that have large udders which hang low and must be milked with a wide-topped pail, but that is no excuse for using the old "dirt-catcher" on all the cows.

The use of the strainer in the pail while milking is not necessary, and, in fact, is of little assistance in keeping the milk clean. The simplest pail is the best. The opening is on the edge of the pail where it can be easily reached. The cover is fastened solid to the pail, and cannot be taken off, put on a dirty shelf, or on the floor, while the milk is being emptied, and then put on the pail again when the milker is ready for the next cow. The cover is of such a shape that every seam and part of the inside of the pail can be seen when being washed. It is balanced so that it may be turned over a steam jet and sterilized as easily as any milk-can. The shape of the cover and the way it is fastened to the pail acts as a brace, stiffening the pail and making it strong and durable.—*Storrs' Bulletin.*

The Essentials of a Good Cow Tie

The method of tying cows is important. A satisfactory cow tie is one that will secure the cow safely, and yet at the same time allow as much freedom of the head as possible. There are two general means of tying cows in the stable, one is by a chain hooked about the neck and sliding up and down on a rod or pole; the other is by means of stanchions. A chain tie allows considerable freedom to the cow. She can move the head up and down readily enough and do most of the other things which a cow tied up needs to do, but it has a number of disadvantages, and, on the whole, does not seem to be as favored nowadays as the stanchion.

One thing about the chain tie is that it does not fill the stable up, as stanchions do, with a mass of wood work or iron work that furnishes an excellent lodging place for dust. The best stanchions, too, are rather more expensive than chains but they accomplish the purpose required of them rather better than chains, and permit of as nearly perfect freedom to the animal as it is possible for any tie to give. A swing stanchion fastened at the top and bottom with a short chain answers every requirement for convenient, safe and comfortable tie, and can be installed at a moderate cost.

Sunlight In Cow Stables

In these "bacillian" days it is interesting to know that one of the most active agents in the destruction of germ life is sunlight. Bacteriologists have demonstrated that the tubercle bacilli may be killed by exposing them for ten minutes to direct sunlight. Most other bacterial forms are as effectually and speedily destroyed by the action of the sun's rays. Some organisms, of course, resist the effects of light for a longer time than others. The tuberculosis germ is among the least resistant. Neither is sunlight a very convenient germicide at all times to use. The point to remember, however, is that the presence of light is unfavorable to germ life, and that where it penetrates, disease producing germs have one of the most efficient of the great natural destroyers of their kind to contend with. It has been frequently demonstrated that cattle are less liable to succumb to tuberculosis when kept in well-lighted, well-ventilated quarters. Dark stables are invariably dirty ones, and where dirt lurks bacteria generally flourish. Light shows where the dirt is and makes it easier to keep the barn clean. Plenty of windows in a stable make it healthier for the cattle and a more cheerful place for the men who care for the stock to work in.

We cannot remember seeing a stable in this country, or anywhere else, that had too much window space. We hardly think it possible to get too much light into cow barns. At any rate, we never heard of anybody building up the window space after the stable was complete because too much sunlight was getting in, but we have seen quite a few of those dark, dismal old barns that have been improved by cutting holes in the walls and putting in windows.

The amount of window space required in a cow barn depends upon the width of the building. If the stable is made for a double row of stalls, and is about thirty-five feet wide, there should be at least four square feet for each cow. A window three feet square behind every other cow will furnish sufficient supply. If the stable is double, and can only be lighted from one side, larger windows are required. They should then be practically continuous along the whole side of the barn, leaving space only for the necessary posts.

First Lesson in Buttermaking

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

As I am a new subscriber, this being my first year in the country, and have no experience in butter-

making, would you please give me the necessary information of the process from the cow to the market, and what would be a fair yield for one cow, giving from seven to eight quarts at a mess?

If the cow is actually giving 7 quarts twice a day of fairly rich milk, she might be expected to yield 7 to 9 pounds of butter a week, but unless the milk has been weighed or accurately measured, it is a fair assumption that the yield of milk is considerably less than stated.

Man.

READER.

The cow, it is probably needless to say, should be kept clean, and should be milked in a cleanly manner. Where six or more cows are kept, it is wise to have a cream separator, but if, as we suppose is the case, only one or two cows are kept, shallow pan creaming would be most economical. Strain the milk as soon as possible after milking into a regular milk can, and set in cold water or hang it down a well. Simply draw the milk off and put the cream in a clean crock in a cool place, or in another can down the well. Keep cream cold and sweet, stirring well each time fresh cream is added, until sufficient for a churning is collected, which should be twice a week. Warm to a temperature of 65 degrees twenty-four hours before churning, adding about 10 per cent. of a pure culture of good-flavored sour skim milk or buttermilk. When the cream commences to thicken, it may be gradually cooled to churning temperature. This is from 58 to 65 degrees in summer, and 65 to 72 degrees in winter. Scald the churn—a barrel or box churn is best—with hot water, then rinse with cold water before pouring in the cream. When the butter is like grains of clover seed a dipperful of water may be added to assist separation. When the butter granules are the size of wheat grains the churning is completed and the buttermilk should be drawn off through a strainer. Pour cold water on the butter and wash by revolving the churn rapidly. Salt to taste, or to your customer's taste, sifting the salt over the butter granules in the churn, or after the butter is removed from the churn.

Work without grinding until butter is close in texture, the salt evenly mixed throughout, and buttermilk and excess of moisture removed. Do not overwork, or it will be greasy. Butter for immediate consumption sells best in pound prints, wrapped in parchment paper, or it may be packed in crocks or parchment-lined boxes.

HORTICULTURE

Fruit Packing in Vancouver Island

Uniformity in output is one of the principal things to be aimed at in putting fruit on the market. This cannot possibly be attained where each grower does his own packing and grading. In order that the best results may be obtained, it is necessary for the growers to combine and erect packing houses in which all the packing in the immediate neighbourhood is done.

Vancouver Island fruit growers are just beginning to understand the value of careful packing. A determined effort has been made during the past season to have uniformity of grades, and the effort has met with considerable success, although there is still a good deal to be desired in this respect. Many of the fruit farms are too remote from their neighbors to allow for the erection of packing houses, or even for expert packers to visit them. A number of packing houses were planned during the spring, but the attempt to finance them proved abortive. Out of several which were proposed, only one was built,



FRUIT PACKING HOUSE, VANCOUVER ISLAND.

and that is the one shown in the illustration herewith.

The Progress Fruit Packing Co., Ltd., was formed by ten farmers, all within a mile of the packing house, who combined in order to market their fruit co-operatively. They subscribed at the rate of fifteen dollars per acre of orcharding, and built a house that is a credit to the neighborhood, and will be an asset for many years to come.

The orchards in that district are, with two exceptions, very young, in fact, they are just beginning to bear. They are planted to apples, pears, plums, prunes, cherries, and all kinds of small fruit. The packing house is used, however, only for the five fruits mentioned, as each man packs his own strawberries, raspberries, loganberries, and currants. All the other fruit is taken to the packing house, where four expert men in charge of a foreman are kept busy throughout the season. These men each pack fifty crates of plums or prunes in a day, and sometimes more. The crates contain twenty pounds each. Of apples and pears they can pack considerably more.

No distinction is made in the fruit from the different orchards, as after it is packed and credited to the grower, it is all mixed together, and the packing company's label attached to every crate. The foreman in charge of the packers examines every crate, and then nails it down so that there is no possibility of any of the fruit getting away in a bad condition.

Much of the fruit is shipped to the prairies by express in preference to freight, as although the cost is greater, the fruit arrives in so much better condition when sent that way. The Progress company makes a specialty of supplying cherries by express. The olive cherry is the principal one grown, it being rather acid. This fruit is much preferred by the buyer to the old-fashioned sweet cherry.

Next to the cherry in popularity among growers is the prune and those varieties of plums which resemble the prunes in all the essentials, yet are finer fruit. In the middle of September of this year, the first full carload of prunes was shipped from Victoria to Regina. Five tons of these were put up by the Progress Packing Co., and the other five tons were supplied by the Victoria Fruit and Produce Exchange. Prunes lend themselves very well to being transported long distances as they are so firm and ripen so slowly.

It is probable that many prairie dwellers know the prune only from having eaten the dried fruit. If they eat the ripe fruit as it comes direct from the orchard, they would realize that they never really tasted a prune before. It is very luscious, a great improvement on the plum.

The experience of the Progress people during the past season in running their packing house is proving a great impetus to the other districts, which are already discussing the advisability of following the example of their neighbors. In the Cowichan district, north from Victoria thirty or forty miles, there is a movement on foot to do this, and as there are a number of fine young orchards growing up in that district, it is probable that they will carry out their plans. There are also several places in the neighborhood of Victoria, notably at Gordon Head and at Saanich, where packing houses are needed, as well as on Salt Spring Island. Steps are being taken to build before next season, and doubtless there will be several by the time the next fruit harvest arrives.

B.C.

H. F. PULLEN.

Making a Forcing Bed

A reader asks us for information as to the making of forcing beds; or, as they are sometimes called, hot beds. An authority on this subject in our own province answers as follows:—

In making hot beds I would not advise putting in the manure in the fall. The writer has tried this on a few occasions, but never successfully. If the manure is drawn out in the fall and placed in a pit, it will freeze solid during the winter months; and it will be from the 1st to the 15th April, generally, before this has thawed out sufficient to cause fermentation and heat. The better plan is to dig a hole or pit, about two feet in depth, let it be two feet longer and two feet wider than the frame that is intended to cover it. This, of course, should be dug this fall if intended to be used the coming spring. Fill up with dry straw or any dry litter that will keep the snow from filling in during the winter. Then about the 10th March, if the spring is favorable, remove straw or set on fire, and commence to fill in with manure from horse stable. Allow the manure to accumulate in the horse stable for three or four days at a time, as in this way sufficient heat will be found in each portion drawn out to keep from freezing if well trodden down. Keep drawing a fresh supply until you have from two to two and a half feet in depth.

Do not use too much dry litter or straw. I like to shake out one third or one half of the long straw, as the shorter will pack closer and retain the heat much longer. It is better, perhaps, to have the back of the bed (which should be North) about two or three inches higher than the front, with an even slope and surface. See that the

whole pit is thoroughly trodden and packed. In this way the sink caused by the heat and fermentation will be even.

Cover the whole bed with a layer of leaf mould about one inch in depth. Then a layer of the same depth of fine sifted soil, well pressed or trodden down. Then on top of this place the frame, which should be from 16 to 18 inches deep at the back, and from 10 to 12 inches deep in front, with even side sloped; have each partition the same width as storm windows used.

In selecting soil, do not dig it from holes or pits, but get surface mould on any plot or garden previously used. If the manure is above the pit, cover over the edges with about the same depth of soil used inside the frame. Put the storm windows on and keep it covered up closely for from three to five days; then throw open and leave open for a day. Rake over the surface of the soil inside of the frame, and this will destroy the weeds if any are in the soil.

In sowing cabbage, cauliflower or tomatoes, I mostly get a round stick and press heavily on the surface of the soil till the stick has sunk from one-quarter to three-eighths of an inch in depth; leave about one inch space between each drill, sow seed thinly, and then cover evenly with fine soil. I like to sow seed thinly, as in this way plants will be found to grow much stronger.

This height of frame will leave about one foot of space between the surface of the soil and the glass, a little more at the back, and a little less at the front. The front of the frame should be at least six inches lower than the back.

In giving air, raise the front of storm window till about level with the back, so that the atmosphere may be changed daily by the admission of air.

The essential for having fairly long and even bottom heat is to have the bed well trodden. I have retained heat in this way from five to six weeks.

Always use manure from horse stable if possible; the next best is from the pig pen, but this is only a poor substitute. Never use the manure from a cow stable for a hot bed.

S. LARCOMBE.

Nelson Fruit Fair

A middle-aged man of perhaps forty years strolled leisurely along the wagon road that skirts Kootenay Lake, pausing occasionally to admire the many beautiful and productive orchards that adorn the shores of the West Arm. Passing by one of more than usual interest, he encountered the owner, and they were drawn into conversation, and in the course of their talk, the traveller intimated that he had passed through this section more than a dozen years ago, and that he had considered the fertile benches and lake front that he now looked upon with delight and admiration as being almost valueless and available only for grazing purposes. In a brief way I have told the story of the rise of the fruit-growing industry in Kootenay.

Somewhere about a dozen years ago, a few pioneers began to experiment with fruit and vegetables on the shores of Kootenay Lake. Although they encountered numerous difficulties on account of their inexperience, their efforts have been crowned with unusual success. Five years ago they held their first fruit fair. It was only a small affair, the products of Nelson and immediate vicinity only being represented. Now it has grown until in this sixth annual fair we have a representative fair of the whole Kootenay country, and at which the products of the many and various industries of Kootenay were on exhibition.

There were two exhibits about the fair that, more than anything else, will illustrate what the district is capable of doing. One was a scion of all this year's growth, ten feet four inches long. This was brought down from near Kaslo, and has already been referred to in connection with the Kaslo fair. The other was the fact that the Wealthy apples, which carried off the first prize, were grown on trees planted just three years ago last spring.

What do you think of a squash weighing one hundred and sixty pounds? This was the weight of a real monster on exhibition from New Denver. No evidence was to hand as to what method of cultivation produced this result. But, the result was there.

Some giant cabbages from Fruitvale also had their share of attention. A collection of unusually large potatoes were much admired. A collection of tomatoes from the Lower Arrow Lake demonstrated what can be done in growing this vegetable. They were of good size, and there were samples of both red and white. There were also a number of good samples of corn, and from Columbia Gardens there was on exhibition a corn stalk measuring thirteen feet two inches in height. All told, the strictly vegetable exhibit was a splendid one, and could hardly be surpassed anywhere.

The Shaughnessy Cup was open to competition for the best display of products from any one ranch, grown and produced by the owner. This was won by Mr. James Johnstone, President of the British Columbia Fruit Growers' Association, and the exhibit included ham, bacon, cheese, butter, pickles, and practically all kinds of vegetables and fruits.

The most interest centred in the award of the District Challenge Cup. There were five districts competing. For some reason or another Creston did not send an exhibit. The cup was won by Kaslo district. This is the second time for Kaslo to win this honor, as she won the cup two years ago. It is also the second honor for Kaslo this season, as at the Kootenay Lake Fruit Fair, held at Kaslo, she also won the Grand Challenge Cup. The competition was very keen, and the judges were not a little puzzled in making the award.

His Excellency Earl Grey was present on the last evening of the fair, having come up in a launch from his ranch at Boswell, and he expressed himself as highly pleased with the character of the Kaslo exhibit, it having been preserved in its entirety for him to see.

The fair management are to be congratulated upon securing the services of Mr. J. L. Porter, of Hood River, as one of the judges. In reply to a question, Mr. Porter expressed himself as both surprised and delighted at the excellent character of Kootenay fruit. When asked how it compared with Hood River, he replied that that was hardly a fair question, as the Kootenay at present was where Hood River was fifteen years ago. "You have only a few scattered orchards as yet, and we have thousands of acres in orchard. I would say, though, that I see no reason why, with proper care and attention to the trees, that your district should not in the future be able to make progress along a horticultural line in no less degree than Hood River."

The Winter Banana apples on exhibition were the subject of more than ordinary interest. This was largely because of the very favorable reports on this variety by the Dominion Fruit Division, and also on account of the exceedingly high price that was paid to Hood River growers for this variety last fall. It may not be uninteresting to your readers to mention that this variety brought twelve dollars a box on the Portland market. In a few short weeks this was noised abroad and given wide publicity through the nursery catalogues, and in a few weeks more there was hardly a nursery on the Pacific slope but had sold their entire stock of Winter Banana. The growers who are fortunate enough to have planted this variety are much pleased with it, and the nurserymen report that they are experiencing an unprecedented demand for this new apple, whose flower is so not unlike a banana that it has been given that name. The samples on exhibition at the fair were up to the standard in size, flavor and color, and were much admired.

Another new apple of considerable interest was the Cox's Orange Pippin. This is being grown in Kootenay chiefly because of the unprecedented demand on the London market for this variety. There is some doubt among growers as to the advisability of growing an apple that finds a good market only at a point so far away, and all the disadvantages of transportation have to be taken into account, yet it seems to be in unusual demand this season, so nurserymen report.

The most enthusiastic Kootenay growers do not claim that their district is a good all round peach section, but the peaches on exhibit this year, especially those from Grand Forks, deserve special mention. They were more than the average in size, of good color and excellent flavor. One grower from this section expressed himself as being so well satisfied with their success that he purposed planting next year five acres of peaches.

The Kootenay Jam Factory, a new industry, had a well assorted exhibit. The owners hope in a short time to so extend their operations as to embrace fruit canning as well. There is a large home market for this product in the mining camps, and it will be several years before even the home market can be supplied. Earl Grey was so impressed with the character of the exhibit that he ordered a case for himself.

The exhibit of forest production by the Mountain Lumbermen's Association, which was placed to the right of the entrance in the main building, was a fair criterion of what the Kootenay produces along this line. With the development of the prairie provinces and an ever increasing market, the lumber interests of Kootenay will be no mean factor in its upbuilding.

Taken altogether, the fair was a decided success, and marked another step forward. One prominent gentleman, a resident of one of the winter camps, and who had never visited the fair, intimated that the fruit exhibit was a revelation to him and a practical demonstration of the fact that, while he had always considered mining the only industry in Kootenay worth while, another and very important one had sprung up without its progress exciting his notice. There is no booming in the fruit and land line, but things are going along in a quiet, progressive way that means much. The growers, who after all, by the interchange of ideas, will gain most from the fair, expressed themselves as being well satisfied with the results attained. A well assorted exhibit is being sent to the Provincial Fair at New Westminster, and the result of the awards there will be awaited with much interest.

E. W. D.

FIELD NOTES

Western Fair a Success

The Western Fair at London, Ont., this year, had a chance to show what would be the result with reasonably favorable weather. The outcome has been gratifying to all concerned. That the management was efficient in efforts to make the show par excellence from the standpoint of the agriculturalist, is demonstrated on the one hand by the large herds and flocks in the stables and the great display of agricultural products, and on the other by the uncomplimentary remarks of the loud-mouthed side-show sharks, who do not hesitate to assert in strong language that London shows are no good because the management makes fees for tent space and other privileges that meet their requirements so high as to take away the profits. Despite these railings from those whose sole tendency is to depreciate the value of any agricultural exposition, London Fair in 1908 was worth attending. That the general public appreciated its fair as a whole was evidenced by the gradual increase in attendance after the opening day.

Stately Clydesdales and light-footed roadsters made up important parts of a strong exhibit of horseflesh. Prizes in the various classes were satisfactorily placed, and, although the big money went to such stables as Graham-Renfrew Co., Miss K. L. Wilks and Dalgety Bros., there was a fair distribution of the ribbons, thus giving substantial evidence that the horsemen of only a few years' standing have secured the right kind of foundation stock.

CLYDESDALES

Always the pride of those who love a strong horse with quality, the Clydesdales at the Western this year did not fall below the mark. Graham-Renfrew Co., with Sir Marcus, sired by Sir Simon, and out of Bowfield, was at the top of the list, and two-year-old Top Spot, sired by Baron Hood, and from the same stable, did not appear to any disadvantage beside his older competitor when the sweepstakes awards were being made. E. W. Charlton, of Duncrief, placed the ribbons.

The following had fine animals in the Clydesdale stalls:—Graham-Renfrew Co., of Bedford Park; Dalgety Bros., of London; Chas. Bean & Sons, of Brinsley; Jas. Henderson & Sons, of Belton; T. E. Robson, of London; J. D. Ferguson & Son, of Mapleton; Jas. Robson & Sons, of Telfer; Thos. Delaney, of Inferson; Wm. Gray & Sons, of Mount Brydges; Fierheller Bros., of Mount Elgin; P. H. Petrie, of Stratford; John Campbell, of Hay; Wm. Young & Son, of Mount Brydges; Chas. Fallen, of Ballymote; Jas. Smellie, of Inwood; Alex. F. McNiven, of St. Thomas; J. F. Burr, of Waubuno; and S. J. Prouse, of Ingersoll.

The ribbons were placed as follows:—

Stallion, 4 years and upwards—1, Graham-Renfrew Co.; 2, Dalgety Bros.; 3, Bean & Son. Stallion, 3 years—1, Dalgety Bros.; 2, Henderson & Son; 3, T. E. Robson. Stallion, 2 years—1, Graham-Renfrew Co.; 2, Dalgety Bros.; 3, Ferguson & Son. Stallion, 1 year—1, Delaney; 2, Jas. Robson & Sons. Stallion, any age—Graham-Renfrew Co.

Brood mare, with foal by side—1, Graham-Renfrew Co.; 2, Fierheller Bros.; 3, Young & Son. Filly, 3 years—1, Petrie; 2, Campbell. Filly, 2 years—1, Dalgety Bros.; 2, Young & Sons; 3, Smellie. Filly, 1 year—1, Smellie; 2, Fierheller Bros.; 3, Fallen. Foal of 1908—1, McNiven; 2, Burr; 3, Young & Sons. Mare, any age—Graham-Renfrew Co. Stallion and three of get—Smellie. Pair geldings or mares—S. J. Prouse.

The display of Shires was not numerous. C. K. Geary, St. Thomas, was one of the principal exhibitors, winning the aged stallion prize and stallion championship.

CATTLE

Shorthorns were none too strong at the Western this year. The Robsons, of Ilderton, G. H. Oke, Alvington, Burr, of Blyth, and H. Fairbairne, Nedford, made up the entire exhibit. The London fair, in respect to cattle, is badly situated. The lightness of the prize money offerings at London, as compared with the fat list hung up at Toronto, where the breed society duplicates the fair board's provision, probably accounts mainly for the lightness of the showing of this class at the Western Fair, while the uncertainty as to who or how many will come on with exhibits from the show deters local breeders from fitting and bringing out selections from their herd. The result of it all has been, for the last two or three years, a slim show in numbers at London of this important breed, only one of the herds shown at Toronto showing at London.

Aberdeen Angus were the best represented of the beef breeds, the Bowman herd from Guelph putting up the strongest display, and winning the female and herd championships. Lowe, of Elora, won the bull championship. The other beef breeds were forward in good numbers.

Dairy cattle were represented in all breeds. Bull & Son, Brampton, made the largest individual entry in Jerseys, and got, as usual, the largest share of the prize money. Ayrshires were shown by R. Hunter & Sons, Maxville, A. Hume & Co., and Wm. Stewart, the two latter of Menie, Ont. In Holsteins, the chief

exhibitors were G. W. Clemens, St. George; Dunkin & Hulet, Norwich; and C. E. Smith, Scotland, Ont. The majority of the prizes, as at Toronto, went to the Clemens' herd.

SHEEP

The eight breeds of sheep shown at Toronto were all represented here, the display being one of the best ever seen at the Western Fair, high-class quality and good fitting being the rule in every class, while the judging was, on the whole, more than usually satisfactory.

Leicesters were well shown by James Snell, Clinton; Hastings Bros., Crosshill; and O. Turnbull, Walton, the majority of first prizes, including both championships and flock prize, going to Snell, whose entries stood high in the rating at Toronto, and were of high-class type and quality, and well fitted, as, indeed, were nearly all in the class.

Lincolns were well shown by John T. Gibson, Denfield, and Campbell & Lethbridge, Strathburn. The Denfield contingent came out in fine condition, as usual, being full of quality in flesh and fleece, and showing grand evidences of constitution and thrift, and handling firm, while sound and active on their feet.

Shropshires made an excellent showing in the hands of John Lolyd-Jones, Burford; W. D. Monkman, Bond Head; and W. E. Wright, Glanworth, the exhibition throughout showing approved type, fine quality, and first-class covering, the majority of the principal prizes going to the Burford flock, though Monkman had the champion ewe and first-prize pen of lambs.

The Importance of Grain as Brain Food

It has been repeatedly demonstrated by the most eminent doctors in every country that the cereal grains contain food for man of the most nutritious value; but another curious and interesting circumstance has of late appeared in a publication, which will certainly raise the estimation of grain food very considerably, or at least should certainly do so, in the eyes of the masses, besides which it will give a certain impetus to the disciples of the Darwinian and vegetarian schools. As has been said, up to the present the value of grain as regards its bodily nutriment for man has not been disputed, but that grain, directly and indirectly, should have raised us from apedom to our present perfection, perhaps only a few were aware of. Those that held fast to the doctrine that every nation must be barbarous unless grain forms the principal feature in its staple food, will find themselves sadly disappointed in the views expressed by Dr. Gerland, in his book entitled "Anthropologische Beiträge," because we not only find in it advocated that grain-food has undoubtedly raised us not only to our present perfected shape, but has also imparted the sense of understanding to our brain, and thus made us the all-supreme in the animal creation.

So far as history extends, wheat-eating nations have always been, are still, and are likely to be, dominant; therefore, though other varieties of food should be jealously retained, there can be no doubt of the importance of wheat as the prime basis of diet, and the equal importance of securing its best possible preparation in the form of bread. For the last three or four thousand years we have undeviating testimony to the superior strength, energy, force of character, and inevitable dominancy of the wheat-eating people, bearing a striking contrast to rice-eating races. Nevertheless, science, has received a valuable contribution by the publication of "Anthropologische Beiträge." In the latter we find that the author argues that man was undoubtedly developed from a lower animal form, and, taking this as his starting point, argues in what conceivable way these creatures developed themselves through the last brute stages into humanity. Though need may have been there as a spur to exertion, the great elements of progressive development were well-being and leisure. Now this prosperous state of life could only be attained by help of a permanent supply of some suitable food, available all the year round. This, Dr. Gerland maintains, was not animal food, for the supply of game is too irregular, and can only supplement the vegetable dietary on which a settled population must mainly depend. What then was the indispensable element of this vegetable diet?

Dr. Gerland, in his book, dismisses such tree-fruit as cocoanuts and dates; and roots such as yams and potatoes. He will not even be satisfied with the whole mixed diet of a wild-forest tribe, with its miscellaneous items of berries, roots, insects, eggs, small creatures of the land and water, with an irregular supply of fish and large game. With all this, the praman or first man would not have risen perhaps beyond apehood. To develop him to man's estate required—grain. Suppose, then, a primæval, not yet human tribe, in some warm region where cereal grasses grew in close patches, self-sown crop succeeding crop perpetually. The creatures munched at the ears till they came to the primitive form of threshing by knocking out the grain against a stone. Then they watched the seed fall and sprout and the new plant ripen, till they learnt to assist nature by sowing it themselves. Thus, developing muscle and brain with abundant food, which gave their life comfort and rest, our ancestors rose gradually, but in a direct line, from the condition of lower animals to that of agricultural men, whose condition in this respect was

most like that of some modern African tribes, whose grain-food is supplied by a bountiful soil and climate, with slight tillage of the rudest sort. Somewhere near this stage of mental development primitive men learnt to use and produce fire, which a low half-apeish race of creatures would never have the sense to control or benefit by. Thus, according to Dr. Gerland, an agricultural stage is to be reckoned the earliest in the history of civilization, but when in process of time, hordes, pressed by need, wandered off into the wilds and lived by hunting, they lost the means and the very memory of agriculture, and degenerated into absolute savages. So much for a short outline of Dr. Gerland's views.

It will be seen that Dr. Gerland, in giving such exclusive importance to grain food as an agent in developing mankind, underrates the value of fruits and roots, which, in favourable regions, furnish supplies of food all the year round. Not much as yet is known of the laws of connection between food and mental development. But one might reasonably fancy that if any dietary would lead an ape up into a farm labourer, this might be done by the regular and plentiful South Sea Island fare of fish, bananas, cocoanuts, &c. Such plants might both have furnished nourishment in their wild condition, and have suggested their own cultivation, almost as well as any wild cereal, such as the ancestor of wheat or maize. Secondly, as to the theory that the agricultural stage came before the wild hunting and fishing stage. On Dr. Gerland's own hypothesis, the præ-human beings at one time fed principally on the seed of wild plants. But creatures living in this way would also have gathered whatever eatable fruits and roots were to be had, and would also have killed and eaten whatever animals of land or water could be easily come by. If it be granted that for these purposes they used sticks and stones (as animals so intelligent would no doubt have done), then this is tantamount to saying that they got their living from wild vegetables and animals in somewhat the same way as other uncivilized tribes, though with ruder appliances. It is really putting an exceedingly low savage state down so early in history as to come not only before the agricultural stage, but before the full development of man himself. Thus Dr. Gerland's argument hardly tends to alter the order of progression now generally received by anthropologists, viz., that men lived on wild produce, such as seeds, berries, roots, insects, reptiles, fish, and game, before they attained to the art of planting which brought them to a settled life. The effect of the hypothesis, if proved to be true, would be to take away from human life the two first stages of what we are used to call civilization, and to transfer them to the remote ages when the ancestral animals had not yet developed into men.

It will be seen from the above what importance, after all, the argument gives one as regards the value of cereal plants in relation to human food and development. It is certainly a subject deserving the greatest attention. We have it on record that wheat was derived originally from Egypt, and from this the inference is irresistible that the ancient Egyptians were the first people who relied mainly upon it for subsistence, their earliest imitators being the nations of Palestine and Persia. Even in China, wheat was known at least 3,000 years before Christ, and consequently much earlier in Egypt. The stimulus thus given to the physical development of mankind in those countries is sufficient to account for, and seems to explain, the very remarkable comparative superiority of the inhabitants of that part of the globe during a long period, extending over countless generations. And so also we equally find the key to the explanation of a subsequent decay of those nations, in their too exclusive reliance for many ages on a particular kind of grain as their principal food, without combining with it other varieties of substances which are so essential to the multifarious and infinitely subtle forces which go to make up the complete creature—man. It would rather be a strange anomaly and illustration of the weakness of humanity to imagine, that we should have been raised entirely by grain-food from the lower animal grade to our present state of brain development, which we in our comparative perfection now use for principally employing savage animal sustenance for our present existence; and we could, therefore, on the above theory, argue with equal right, and put the pointed question, Shall we thus, consequently, return to apedom?—*Practical Confectioner and Baker.*

Lake Rates Advanced

Wheat rates from Port Arthur and Fort William were advanced last week and contracts are being made for the transport of grain from the head of the lakes to the seaboard, for seven and one-half cents per bushel during the season's rush. During the summer, lake rates to Montreal have been as low as three and one-half cents, but this rate was a special cut and boat owners claim that to them it has been little short of ruinous. The low rate brought a good deal of business to Montreal and crippled the New York export grain trade pretty seriously. But it is becoming evident that rates shortly, and for the remainder of this season anyway, will be about the same as formerly.

Results of Experiments at Brandon Experimental Farm

Superintendent Murray of the Brandon Experimental Farm has issued a condensed report of the work conducted on the Experimental Farm in grains, grasses, clovers and roots in 1908.

The work of the past season with grains has been completed, and the results are given herewith. The season has been a favorable one throughout, and although the yields are not so high as has sometimes been the case, they are with most crops a good average. Seeding was started on April 16th, about three weeks earlier than last year, with the ground in perfect condition. Excellent growing weather followed with the result that all crops made an even strong start. The growth of straw was not so rank as in many previous years, and the crops were more easily harvested and with less waste. Rust did very little damage except on one field that was very rank and closely enclosed with trees.

The following are the yields per acre and the number of days maturing of the varieties of wheat grown on uniform plots:—

UNIFORM TEST PLOTS OF WHEAT.

Variety	Days Maturing	Yield per acre. Bus. Lbs.
Marquis.....	116	49.10
Chelsea.....	116	45.30
Preston.....	117	45.10
Red Fyfe.....	122	41.30
Bishop.....	118	40.00
White Russian.....	123	39.20
White Fyfe.....	124	37.50
Huron.....	116	36.50
Percy.....	119	37.40
Pringles Champlain.....	117	37.30
Stanley.....	120	37.10
Red Fern.....	119	36.50
Riga.....	118	36.30
Hungarian White.....	117	34.30

Marquis and Chelsea are two cross-bred wheats recently produced at the Central Experimental Farm. Both are hard red beardless wheats closely resembling Red Fyfe, but distinctly earlier in ripening. The baking tests have been very favorable and they give promise of being valuable wheats. This is the first year they have been sown on the Brandon Farm, and it is therefore not safe to draw conclusions as to their yields compared with other varieties.

Minn. No. 188 is a selection of Preston obtained from the Minnesota Experiment Station where it gives a distinctly higher yield than the original Preston. This year it did not yield as much as our own Preston, nor was it so uniform in character.

STANDARD GRADES OF WHEAT.

Samples of the Standard grades were obtained from the Chief Grain Inspector at Winnipeg and were sown under uniform conditions. Early in the season the higher grades had a somewhat stronger growth, but as the season advanced, the difference seemed to disappear, and the plots from No. 1 Hard, and No. 1 and No. 2 Feed were practically indistinguishable. When they were threshed a very distinct difference again became apparent. It is not wise to draw conclusions from the result of one year's test, so the experiment will be repeated.

Following are the yields per acre and the weights per bushel of each grade:—

STANDARD GRADES OF WHEAT.

No.	Yields per acre. Bus. Lbs.	Weight per Bus. lbs.
No. 1 Hard.....	40.42	61 lbs.
No. 1 Northern.....	39.12	61 "
" 2	38.32	60½ "
" 3	39.22	60 "
" 4	38.20	60 "
" 5	37.20	60 "
" 6	38.20	60 "
" 1 Feed.....	37.22	60 "
" 2	31.22	60 "

OATS.

The oat plots gave a good average yield, but the weight of grain was somewhat reduced owing to the dry hot weather during the latter half of July when they were ripening. The average weight per bushel was about 36½ pounds.

UNIFORM TEST PLOTS OF OATS.

Variety	Days Maturing	Yield per acre. Bus. Lbs.
White Giant.....	103	116.21
Danish Island.....	104	115.15
Improved American.....	102	115.15
Banner.....	104	113.33
Irish Victor.....	103	111.10
Abundance.....	104	109.19
Lincoln.....	102	107.27
Siberian.....	106	107.27
Wide Awake.....	103	106.11
Twentieth Century.....	103	105.15
American Triumph.....	103	104.29
Virginia White.....	103	104.29
Goldfinder.....	114	102.12
Improved Ligowo.....	101	100.50

Golden Beauty.....	111	98.80
Kendal White.....	105	98.80
Thousand Dollar.....	102	97.27
Swedish Select.....	103	97.70
Joanette.....	106	95.30
Pioneer.....	105	94.24
Storm King.....	103	91.26
Tartar King.....	102	91.21
Golden Giant.....	115	90.10
Milford White.....	105	89.24

BARLEY.

Barley gave an average yield of good quality of grain. No. 21 is a new variety from the Ontario Agricultural College tried here this year for the first time. It promises to be a good variety with an unusually stiff straw.

UNIFORM TEST PLOTS OF BARLEY. (Six Rowed).

Variety	Days Maturing	Yield per acre. Bus. Lbs.
Odessa.....	87	61.12
Mensury.....	87	59.38
Blue Lond Head.....	90	57.44
Albert.....	86	56.42
Mansfield.....	88	56.42
Empire.....	86	52.24
Yale.....	87	56.22
Claude.....	86	52.14
Trooper.....	87	49.18
Stella.....	85	48.36
Nugent.....	86	47.40
Oderbruck.....	85	45.20
Champion.....	84	32.24

UNIFORM TEST PLOTS OF BARLEY. (Two-Rowed).

Variety	Days Maturing	Yield per acre. Bus. Lbs.
Swedish Chevalier.....	92	54.80
Danish Chevalier.....	94	50.40
Standwell.....	93	49.28
French Chevalier.....	91	42.24
Canadian Thorpe.....	90	41.42
Gordon.....	93	41.32
Beaver.....	91	41.22
Sidney.....	90	41.12
Clifford.....	90	36.42
Invincible.....	91	36.12
Jarvis.....	91	35.40

PEASE.

Pease continue to give a good yield of grain. This year more than an average crop was harvested, and the grain weighed from 61 to 65 pounds per bushel.

UNIFORM TEST PLOTS OF PEASE.

Variety	Days Maturing	Yield per acre. Bus. Lbs.
Paragon.....	125	58.00
MacKay.....	123	57.50
Prince.....	126	57.40
English Grey.....	128	56.20
Early Britain.....	127	54.30
Gregory.....	124	52.40
Prussian Blue.....	123	52.20
Picton.....	125	51.50
Victoria.....	130	51.20
Arthur.....	121	49.50
Archer.....	126	48.20
Wisconsin Blue.....	124	44.30
Chancellor.....	122	44.00
Golden Vine.....	128	41.20
Daniel O'Rourke.....	127	39.40
Black-Eye Marrowfat.....	134	37.20
Agnes.....	128	34.50
White Marrowfat.....	133	34.40

CORN.

The season has not been altogether favorable to the growth of corn. The frosts in August, while not sufficient to kill it completely, checked its growth considerably. In spite of this set-back, a good yield of fodder was harvested, although it was not as well matured as it otherwise would have been.

UNIFORM TEST OF INDIAN CORN.

Variety	Yield per acre. Tons. Lbs.
Longfellow.....	22.550
Salzer's All Gold.....	21.966
Superior Podder.....	19.1204
Early Mastodon.....	19.808
Compton's Early.....	18.1026
Angel of Midnight.....	18.630
Pride of the North.....	17.1838
Champion White Pearl.....	16.1660
Eureka.....	16.274
White Cap Yellow Dent.....	15.1680
Mammoth Cuban.....	15.294
Wood's Northern Dent.....	15.96
North Dakota White.....	14.1700
Selected Leaming.....	13.334
North Western Dent (Dakota Seed).....	10.1780
" " " (Manitoba Seed).....	10.1186

North Western Dent although at the bottom of the list as far as yield is concerned, was much further advanced in growth than any of the other varieties,

and promises to be a good variety to grow for ensilage. The larger growing varieties are too green at harvest time to make the best quality of ensilage. About seven acres of this variety was grown this year for ensilage purposes, and was well cobbled when cut for the silo about the 10th of September.

GRASSES AND CLOVER.

A number of grass and clover plots were sown in the spring of 1907 and the first crop cut this year. They were sown without a nurse crop and all came through the winter in good condition. Two cuttings were obtained from the alfalfa, red clover, and alsike clover, and one cutting from each of the others.

GRASSES AND CLOVERS.

Variety	Yield of hay per acre. Tons. Lbs.
Alfalfa (Indian Head Seed).....	3.1300
Alfalfa.....	3.1100
Common Red Clover.....	3.800
Alsike.....	2.1475
Western Rye Grass.....	2.1050
" " and Common Red Clover.....	2.875
Timothy and Alsike.....	1.1900
" " and Common Red Clover.....	1.1850
Timothy.....	1.1700

Saskatchewan Bulletin No. 7

A bulletin has just been issued by the department of agriculture at Regina. It is entitled, "Weeds of the Farm and Ranch." T. N. Willing, chief weed inspector for the province, is the author. The work is, in part, a revision of Bulletins Nos. 7 and 16 of the North-West Territorial series, but considerable new matter, illustrations of weeds especially, is introduced. Brief directions are also given for preventing injury to crops by insects, gophers, smut and potato scab.

Bulletin No. 7 has been compiled in order that there may be placed at the service of the farmers of Saskatchewan, in a readable form, the latest information to hand on weeds and the latest methods recommended for their eradication. Ontario Agricultural College and Central Experimental Farm bulletins have been drawn upon largely for the illustrations used. The remarks on the different species and their eradication are prepared with an eye to Western conditions. Anyone writing the Department of Agriculture at Regina may obtain a copy of this work.

Saskatchewan Crop Report

The department of agriculture of Saskatchewan has issued a report showing the estimated total grain yields for the province for 1908. The total of all grains is placed at 89,467,795 bushels, as compared with 53,767,251 bushels last year. This is the largest grain crop ever harvested in Saskatchewan, the crop of 1906 with a total of 63,052,210 bushels, being the heaviest previously harvested.

The yields of the different grains are estimated as follows:—Wheat acreage 2,375,058, estimated yield 43,539,608 bushels, average per acre 18.34 bushels. Oats, acreage 1,170,452, estimated yield, 41,663,065 bushels, average per acre 33.59 bushels. Barley, acreage 101,033, estimated yield 2,695,113, average per acre 26.67 bushels. Flax, acreage 141,451, estimated yield 1,570,009 bushels, average per acre 11.10 bushels.

The figures given above are estimated on threshing returns per acre already to hand, and the acreage sown to the various crops in the province. It is possible that they may be revised somewhat later when final crop returns are compiled from threshers' reports. The figures are a fair estimate of the probable yield at this date.

Ontario Crop Report

Statistics giving the acreage and yields of field crops in Ontario up to the end of August have just been issued by the department at Toronto. All farm crops with the exception of fruit and roots are reported on. These will be given in the final report in November.

The wheat area is practically the same as that of 1907, but the yield is estimated at nearly a million bushels in excess of the final returns of last year. The area in barley shows a shrinkage of about five per cent., and is over a million bushels short of the crop of 1907. The poor crop of oats in 1907 caused a falling off in the area of 1908 of over five per cent., or 158,000 acres; the yield, however, shows an estimated increase of about 15 million bushels, the yield per acre being seven bushels in excess of 1907 and equal to the average of the previous 26 years. The areas in rye and peas show substantial increases, but they are still below the annual averages. The bean crop differs but little from that of 1907. There is a slight reduction in the hay area, but the yield harvested a quarter of a ton to the acre over the light crop of the last year.

Scottish Exhibition Notes

Facing the central avenue in the beautiful Scottish National Exhibition at Edinburgh is Canada's fine building. The eyes of the visitor are instinctively drawn to the attractive circular building crowned with the glittering sheaves of golden wheat, flanked by the Union Jack on the one side, and the Canadian flag on the other.

Just inside the main entrance is a fine painting of Lord Strathcona, fittingly inscribed "Canada's Grand Old Man, and one of Scotland's greatest gifts to Canada."

The most striking feature is the magnificent central tower, built up of Canadian grain, flour and field products, and surmounted by a beautiful golden crown far up in the dome.

But of all the exhibits the display of fruit is by far the greatest surprise to visitors,—it seems well nigh incredible that such fruit can be grown in the open air in Canada. Many are the glances to the adjoining exhibit of furs—they seem fitting to preconceived ideas of Canada, but the fruit display means Canada from an altogether new standpoint.

The forest and mineral wealth of the Dominion are adequately shown, and there are very many large photographs of sea, lake, plain, and mountain scenery.

There are many striking statements displayed, and there is a good deal of truth in this one.

"The great movement of United States farmers to Canada work up the people of the British Isles to Canada's possibilities. In fact the same movement made Canadians appreciate the value of their own country!"

Canadians can justly be proud of this one.

"Canada's foreign trade is two and one-half times that of the United States on a per capita basis."

This statement is a revelation to British tenant farmers:

"87 per cent. of Canada's farmers are their own landlords."

One rather wonders whether "wages" have been allowed for before computing the interest earned.

"On the \$2,000,000,000 invested in the agricultural interests of the Dominion, the annual value of the farm produce and crops is \$363,000,000, or 15 per cent. on the capital invested."

And I am inclined to think that some Western farmers would be a little skeptical about the "interests" in this placard.

"Canada elects its own parliaments and makes its own laws; Canada's population is over 50 per cent. farmers, therefore the interests of the farmers are well represented in parliament, which is said not to be the case in Great Britain, where the farmers only amount to five per cent. of the population."

One of the most attractive exhibits at the Scottish National Exhibition is the "Small Holdings" buildings erected by Messrs. Graham-Yooll & Co. The house, especially, has a peculiarly pleasing effect—the red tile roof blending with the light grey of the walls. The homestead is surrounded by a neat iron fence.

These buildings are the outcome of a competition organized last year by the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland. Prizes were offered for the best plans of building suitable for a 20 acre holding.

The cottage is of concrete slabs, with roof of concrete tiles. The stable is of wood, with patent roofing. The divisions between the stalls are of concrete and the fittings are of cast iron.

The piggery is built entirely of concrete. The cost of the homestead is estimated at £337 7s.

Leeds, England.

F. DEWHIRST.

New Brunswick Provincial Exhibition

The New Brunswick Exhibition was held at St. John's, from September 14th to 19th, and favored by ideal weather, large attendance and splendid exhibits, was one of the most successful held to date in the province. The minister of agriculture for the Dominion officiated at the opening ceremonies, and spoke in a most happy vein of the progress of agriculture in the province by the sea. In live stock, dairy products and agriculture, the entries were numerous, and despite the fact that an exhibition was being held at Chatham, in the northern part of the province at the same time, the display in all departments was not only up to previous records but in a good many sections, live stock particularly, was away ahead of anything seen at a provincial exhibition before.

New Brunswick always shows strong in agricultural and dairy products. Roots especially among field crops are prominent, and this year was no exception. Dairying is another important agricultural industry that puts up a strong exhibit at the fair. This year a buttermaking competition was held in which eleven buttermakers competed.

In live-stock the dairy breeds were most prominent, Ayrshires, Holsteins, Jerseys, Guernseys, Dutch Belted and French Canadian cattle. Shorthorns and Herefords were exhibited of the beef breeds, but in rather small numbers. Ayrshires made the heaviest breed exhibit, 130 animals being shown. The sheep exhibit was up to former years in number and surpassed in quality. Hogs were rather scarce. Horses never loom large at a Maritime fair. While the horse exhibit this year showed improvement over former exhibitions, the display was rather light.

Dr. Standish, Walkerton, Ont., judged the light horses; J. I. Davidson, Balsam, Ont., the heavy horses and beef cattle; R. S. Stevenson, Ancaster, Ont., the Holsteins, Guernseys, Jerseys and Dutch Belted; W. F. Stephen, Huntingdon, Que., Ayrshires, dairy grades and swine; John Gardhouse, Highfield, Ont., the sheep.

Events of the Week

Sir Wilfrid Laurier is offering himself as a candidate for the Commons in Ottawa.

A C.P.R. striking mechanic was shot on Main Street, Winnipeg, by a strike breaker on September 30th. This is the second shooting affair in connection with the strike in Winnipeg.

The Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph has this year one of the largest freshmen classes on record. The attendance in all classes is unusually large.

Down in Ontario the severe drought is seriously affecting dairying and the live-stock industry. The milk supply in quite a few places is getting low, pastures are burnt up, and farmers have been feeding corn for quite a few weeks now. Wells are giving out and fall plowing is being seriously interfered with.

Signor Marconi, of wireless telegraphy fame, announces that a line of Marconi stations will be installed immediately across Canada from coast to coast for the transmission and sending of messages. This is the first step made in America towards the utilization of the Marconigram for the internal business of the country, the use of wireless telegraphy being confined hitherto to coast work and ocean service.

According to a report received at the department of trade and commerce from J. S. Larke, Canadian trade commissioner in Australia, Canada's trade with New Zealand is increasing by leaps and bounds. Last year Canada sold to the new Dominion goods to the value of £205,536, as against only £52,374 in 1902. During the same period Canada brought from New Zealand £78,015 worth of goods, as against £7,366 worth in 1902.

The members of the Scottish Agricultural Commission have completed their tour of Canada so far as the West is concerned, and left last week homeward bound. The Commission was much impressed by what they saw in the West, in the prairie provinces and British Columbia. Their report is expected to aid materially in placing this country and its agricultural resources properly before the farmers of Scotland.

Principal Black, of the Manitoba Agricultural College, returned last week from Ontario and the Southern States fully recovered from the serious illness which necessitated his absence from the college during the greater part of the summer. With the return of Mr. Black, steps will be taken at once to fill the vacancies that exist on the staff. The advisory board met last week, and will go into the matter of engaging professors for dairying, animal husbandry and field husbandry. Announcement of the filling of these positions may be shortly expected. In addition, a lecturer or two are required to assume the extra work entailed in the degree course just commencing.

Last week was the first date for receiving applications for pensions under the new Pensions Act in Great Britain. Thousands of applications were received. The measure is certainly proving popular.

There are more men out of work in the British Isles this year than for some time, and the indications are that the army of unemployed will be greatly increased during the winter. The problem of providing for those in need of help is engaging widespread attention, and action of some kind is expected of the government.

The Grand Trunk Pacific, from Winnipeg, Man., to Wainwright, Alta., opened for business on September 21st. This portion of the line is some 666 miles in length. Trains will be run three times a week and by daylight only.

The largest battleship in the British Navy was launched the other day. She is named the St. Vincent, and is armed similarly to the Dreadnought, has a tonnage of something over nineteen thousand tons, and is the most formidable fighting unit, but one, ever built. By a strange coincidence, on the same day as the St. Vincent was put into the water, a private British shipbuilding firm launched a fighting monster, two thousand tons heavier, for the Brazilian government. The same firm has two others of similar size under construction for the same government. It is expected that these three battleships will be taken over by the British government, as Brazil is hardly in a position to take them off the builders' hands when they are built.

MARKETS

There is little change to note in the situation in wheat for the week period just closed. Values shrunk considerably early in the week, but recovered pretty well after two or three days bearing. Demand for grain is strong, and shows no signs of abating. Deliveries during the week fell off somewhat, due to unfavorable weather over the entire American spring wheat belt, but the drop in receipts coinciding with a temporary slackening in European demand had little effect upon values. Take the world over, the situation of the first cereal has not perceptibly altered. Argentine advices are construed by operators as being bearish. Australian prospects also are reported extremely favorable. Other grains than wheat show no change.

Prices as we go to press are as follows:—

1 northern.....	98½
2 northern.....	96½
3 northern.....	94½
No. 4.....	92
No. 5.....	84½
No. 6.....	74½
Feed 1.....	68½
Feed 2.....	63½
No. 2 white oats.....	38½
No. 3 white oats.....	36½
No. 3 barley.....	54
No. 4 barley.....	52
Flax, N.W.....	118
Flax, Manitoba.....	116

OPTION QUOTATIONS

	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	May
Wheat.....	97½	96½	94½	100½
Oats.....	38½	38		
Flax.....	118			

PRODUCE AND MILL FEED

These are wholesale prices at Winnipeg:—

Net per ton —

Bran.....	\$19.00
Shorts.....	20.00
Chopped Feeds—	
Barley and oats.....	24.00
Barley.....	23.00
Oats.....	27.00
Oatmeal and millfeed.....	11.00
Wheat chop.....	22.00

BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS

Fancy fresh-made creamery bricks.....	27
Boxes, 14 to 28 lbs.....	24 @ 25
DAIRY BUTTER—	
Extra fancy prints.....	23 @ 24
Dairy, in tubs.....	20 @ 21
CHEESE—	
Manitoba cheese at Winnipeg.....	12½ @ 13½
Eastern cheese.....	13 @ 13½
EGGS—	
Manitoba fresh-gathered, f.o.b. Winnipeg.....	20

HAY

Prices are on the track in carload lots at Winnipeg

Prairie hay, baled.....	\$ 6.00 @ \$ 7.00
Timothy.....	12.00 @ 14.00
Red Top.....	9.00
Hay, in loads, local market.....	9.00 @ 10.00

VEGETABLES

Potatoes, per bushel.....	30
Carrots, per cwt.....	50
Beets.....	50
Turnips, per cwt.....	50
Man. celery, per doz.....	25
Cabbage, per cwt.....	45 @ 50

HIDES (Delivered in Winnipeg)

Packer hides, No. 1.....	7½ to 8½
Branded cow hides.....	6½
Bull hides, No. 1.....	6
Country hides.....	7½
Calf skins.....	9½ to 10½
Kip.....	7 to 8½

MISCELLANEOUS

Manitoba wool.....	6 to 7
Territory wool.....	8 to 9
Seneca root.....	25 to 27
Beeswax.....	20 to 25

LIVE-STOCK, WINNIPEG

Receipts for the week have been rather heavier than average. There has been a good run of stock from Manitoba and the ranching country, and a rather more than average demand. A number of Eastern buyers are in picking up steers running from 1,000 to 1,100 pounds. These sell for around three cents, freight assumed. Exports are in better demand, and bring \$3.75 for best grades; shading down to \$3.50 for medium stock. Hogs have climbed up to a new level, crossed the seven cent point, a few going as high as \$7.25. There is no present prospect of a hog slump. Receipts are rather low. Sheep are unchanged at \$5.50.

TORONTO

Trade in export steers is reported a little dull and prices easy. The top price for shippers is \$5.00, ranging from that down to \$4.40; export bulls are worth \$3.50. Choice butcher cattle bring \$4.50 to \$4.75; medium, \$3.75 to \$4.00; common stuff, \$3.25 to \$3.50, and cows, \$2.50 to \$3.00. Sheep are quoted at \$3.25 to \$3.50, and lambs \$4.00 to \$5.00. Hogs dropped a quarter from last week's high point, selling now at \$6.75 for selects.]

HOME JOURNAL

A Department for the Family

PEOPLE AND THINGS THE WORLD OVER

Earl Grey's annual musical and dramatic competition will be held next year in Montreal on the 19th of April.

At the last election in Finland which has just taken place twenty-five women were successful candidates, as compared with nineteen women members in the previous House. They represent all of the parties, but the majority are social democrats.

The triennial house-moving of Methodist ministers in Great Britain has just taken place. It is said that the moving bill for the body comes close to ten thousand pounds.

A New Brunswick paper calls attention to the fact that the 150th anniversary of the occupation of that province by the British should have been observed on Sept. 20th. On that date in 1758 Sir George Monckton landed at St. John, and established a fort, the ruins of which still stand.

The remains of all officers, enlisted men, civilians and famous Indians buried at old Fort Yates in Dakota, have been moved to the National cemetery in Keokuk, Ia. The body of Sitting Bull who was the chief instigator of the Custer massacre is among the number.

The University of Moscow seems rather inconsistent. It will not admit female students but is to have a woman professor on the faculty.—the first in Russia. She is Dr. Dontchakova, a graduate of Zurich and an authority in pathology.

Lovers of 'Ivanhoe' will regret to learn that the moat which once defended Torquilstone Castle has been drained. So far as situation and location are concerned, the site of Front de Boeuf's stronghold, the siege of which is so thrillingly described by Scott, is identical with that of Todwick Manor House, a very ancient mansion not far from Todwick Church, and situated about half a mile distant from where, till a few years ago, stood the decayed trunk of the famous trysting tree in Harthill Walk. A young oak, grown from a 'Queen Oak' acorn in Sherwood forest, was planted by the Duke of Leeds on the spot where the old trysting tree stood, and a walk straight across country brings one to the manor house. The moat was fairly wide and deep, and in digging up part of the ground traces of the foundation of a previous building were found. Not far removed from the manor house there is still to be seen the remains of the small religious house, now converted into a cottage, to which Ivanhoe was removed upon his rescue from the burning castle by the Black Knight.—*Dundee Advertiser*.

CARE OF THE HELPLESS

The problem of what to do with the poor, dependent and aged, has been, fortunately, up to the present, one which has not required much time or attention in Western Canada. But with the rapid increase in population and the consequent decrease in choice of situation and occupation comes a very perceptible increase in the number of dependents. There are many who are successful and become prosperous, but a few meet with misfortune, children are left orphans without support, and many aged and infirm have no friends to look after them in their declining years.

Up to the present in Alberta and Saskatchewan, there is no provision whatever made for the care of the aged, blind, mute, and insane. In Manitoba there are a few institutions for these purposes, but they are always overcrowded because the territory they serve is practically the whole of the prairie country.

A suggestion—more than a suggestion—an appeal of the most earnest kind has been given by Father Lacombe, the veteran missionary to Northwestern Canada to the people of Alberta and Saskatchewan to provide the necessary money to erect an asylum and orphanage for the use of the two provinces. He thinks that not only the people in general, but the railways that run through the territory, and the two local governments, should assist the project with liberal contributions. His plan is to establish the proposed home on a large farm and open it to all classes of people in the country. The children will be clothed, fed, and educated along the lines which are practical for life in this part of Canada. The unfortunate will be helped to start again, and the helpless will be tended carefully. Take it all in all Father Lacombe's plan looks like good way of beginning a work that will have to begin some time soon. It will not be a charitable institution in the usual acceptance of the term, for it is only good business to educate the coming generation to usefulness, and it is a poor advertisement for a new country that it does not take care of its helpless.

MAKING AND DRINKING WINE AT HOME

One of our subscribers—a loyal friend and a valued contributor, to the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE*—sent us an article not long ago, which we reluctantly returned. The article referred to contained directions for making home-made wines and liquors. The writer did not, as ignorant persons do, take the view that home-made wines are non-intoxicating simply because they are home-made, forgetting that alcohol is the result of fermentation in any liquid whether made at home, or in a brewery or distillery. The ground taken by our contributor was that since men will drink, it is better that they should drink pure liquor in the presence of their wives and daughters than go to a saloon, meet other drinking men and take into their systems cheap and adulterated drinks that are often liquid poisons. The bar and the treating system—two of the darkest phases of the liquor question—are thus avoided.

But the weakness at the foundation of the argument is the idea that drinking is a necessity. A man need not drink, any more than his wife or daughter, and popular opinion is trending more and more in that direction. Again, the writer speaks of "wife and daughter" as inmates of the home where the man does his drinking under his own roof. This system may save them some anxiety, doubtless, but what about the sons—the boys of that family? They will learn to take home-brewed drinks as a matter of course, and there is a chance they might be none the worse for it, if they were always to stay at home. But they grow up and go out into the world, into the city to board where the only place to get anything to drink is in the hotel at the bar. They are already accustomed to taking stimulants, and it is unlikely that they will refrain from taking anything to drink because it is not just as good as mother makes, any more than they will refuse pie and biscuits because these articles of food are inferior to home manufacture. They become as little particular in one as in the other. On this account, and to uphold the policy of this paper in that respect, it seemed best not to reproduce the article and recipes for wine-making. We should be pleased to hear from our reader on this subject.

MATTING FROM CANADIAN REEDS

Beside the pleasure Miss Agnes Laut has gained from her canoe trip down the Saskatchewan, and the pleasure the public is due to get from perusing the articles, the material for which she has found on her long river journey, the trip may have a commercial value of great importance to Canada, because of a discovery made by Miss Laut. For

years attempts have been made to cultivate successfully the tall reed which flourishes in China and Japan and which is used in those countries to make the mattings so much used in the house furnishings of this generation. So far only failure has attended the project and all the mattings are imported to this continent. But along the banks of the Saskatchewan Miss Laut has found a reed almost identical to the much desired Oriental variety, and she says of it: "On my present trip through the Canadian West I was requested to keep my eyes open for any indications of this reed, which is known to scientists as the *Phragmites Communis*. I felt assured that it was to be found in large quantities in Western Canada in the vicinity of Lake Winnipeg, and on my trip I saw a field of it which was seventy miles wide and two hundred miles long. The plant grows to a great height and is known to the Indians as the reed which grows like a tree. The Hudson Bay people call it the muskrat reed, from the fact that the rats feed on its roots. The reed grows on a bed of sand which is just above the water line. It is killed out by high water, but in favorable seasons kills out the hay of the meadows. It is the exact reed which is used so largely in China and Japan in the production of mattings.

"It would seem that in this reed we have in Western Canada the material for a new and important industry. If the government of Canada does what the United States is doing in the matter, it will at once investigate the extent of territory on which the reed is to be found, and send scientists to China and Japan to investigate the methods of gathering the raw material and manufacturing the matting. The amount of money involved is large, the imports into the United States amounting to twenty millions annually."

JOHN BULL'S WAY

Ten members of the Mile End Board of Guardians used their official positions to enrich themselves. In other words they were grafters. They made an arrangement with a builder, whereby he received a larger price for the structure than he would otherwise have got, and they divided the difference with him. Now one might suppose that under an alleged effete monarchy this sort of thing would be regarded with indifference; but John Bull has some queer ways. The ten guardians were promptly arrested; they were as promptly tried, although it took twenty days to get the case through the court; it was not suggested that they were mentally unbalanced; the jury in the case was composed of the first twelve men whose names were drawn. They returned a verdict with commendable promptness; the judge sentenced the ten guardians to imprisonment with hard labor, and also imposed fines. In the course of an hour or two they were safely within the walls of a prison, where they will remain. As far as we have observed their pictures were not printed in the papers; their biographies were not set forth at length; there was absolutely nothing sensational about the whole thing. They were treated just like any other ten thieves, and there the matter ended. How would it do to have a little of this sort of thing in Canada, when public officials stand in with contractors? It is a good thing to make speeches against corruption in public life; we hope it is a good thing to write editorials against it; doubtless it is admirable to put declarations against it in party platforms; but for ourselves we confess to a preference for the good old-fashioned way of sending the guilty people to prison. Pending the application of John Bull's way to those instances in Canada where it would seem to be specially applicable, how would it do to get into the fashion which John has of calling a spade a spade? The English word for grafting is stealing.—*Colonist*, Victoria, B. C.

The winter hat now reigns supreme. It seems early always to be taking to felt hats in September considering that we must wear them until next April. But still, one feels unseasonable going around in a lace or straw hat when the first snowflakes are flying.

The new hats are either very large—larger than the summer variety—or very small. The big ones are built on the Directoire models, being oval-shaped with brim turned down all the way round, or curved a tiny bit on the left. The brim is wider on the left than the right, and quite often the trimming is put on the right side. The crowns are tall and wide. The materials for the hat are satin and corded silk on stiff shapes, and felt and beaver shapes. The most popular colors are brown, blue (both in rather bright shades) and black. Then there are greens and blues in dull unusual shades, and some odd fawny grays.

If you are going in for a Directoire hat, you must get a new one; you couldn't make over anything you have into that shape. But if you want one of the equally popular small hats you have a chance to show your skill by making a fashionable hat out of old materials. In the small hat, the brim is very narrow all the way round and slightly drooping. The crown is large and round. You can easily raise the crown to the requisite height—three-and-a-half or four inches—by cutting it off carefully and putting in a strip of light-weight cardboard or heavy canvas. You can't widen it, but you can attain the wide effect and cover the join in the height by judicious trimming. Wide bands of silk or satin laid in folds and going completely round the crown are the correct thing, and if these bands are lined with some stiff material and placed a little way out from the crown, two results are achieved: the appearance of the crown is the fashionable width, and the brim has been narrowed by the same process. The high band effect is seen in almost all the hats, but there are variations

WINTER MILLINERY



THE DIRECTOIRE STYLE

of the horizontal folds. Stiff little grey quills put close together all the way round with the pointed tops just above the crown were the chief points of a grey hat. I didn't care much for that; it looked too much like a picket fence with the pickets close together. A dark green hat was more gracefully adorned with the narrower band of velvet round the crown and above and below the band all the way round were tiny bright green tips, not more than two inches long. Another that had a very narrow brim had satin done in vertical box pleats carried right down

to the outside edge of the brim. The upper edge round the top of the crown was finished off with a puffing of satin of the same color. Rosettes of satin with wings, quills or plumes coming from the centre, are much used for trimming. Big fancy buttons or buckles give an air to a hat that is all of one color. A small white felt hat, had folded bands of white silk round the high crown, and a big white silk rosette with a white wing on the left side. The only touch of color was two enamel pins of amethyst and gold colors put in the rosette.

THE FALL SKIRTS AND BLOUSES.

This day on which I am writing is as hot as any day we have had this summer, and it seems absurd to be writing an article on fall and winter clothes. But the chances are that this is summer's ardent farewell, and that by the time you read this the thought of cloth skirts and coats will not be so unseasonable.

The great changes this season are the skirts and the sleeves, and they are radically different to anything we have had in some time.

The sheath skirt, of which the Directoire variety carried out extravagantly, made so much newspaper gossip during the silly season, has apparently come to stay. In its extreme form it will be of no particular use to us, for such length and clinginess are not for people who do anything more important than just getting into gowns and wearing them,—nothing to do but look nice. But the modified forms will be seen in business skirts, afternoon dresses, and nice suits. The plain smooth-fitting skirt cut high in the waist line, and allowed just enough fulness to ripple at the lower edge is the thing. Some of them are cut with gores with an inverted pleat in the back, and some are circular skirts with a habit back. There should be no tightness or strain about them, but a smooth fit. No. 6032, in the issue of August 5th, is a good example of the plain gored skirt, while No. 5997, in August 12th shows a popular style for the skirt of one's nice gown, made, preferably, of materials not too heavy in weight. It is called the tunic skirt and has a very graceful appearance on figures not too stout and short. I saw one not long ago made in this tunic style of a self-striped black voile that looked exceedingly pretty. It was trimmed with a plain black braid.

If you feel too willowy for a sheath skirt, do not consider that the plaited ones are too far out of style to be worn. Have a plaited one, but have each plait

(Continued on page 333)



TWO POPULAR STYLES. THE UPPER ONE SHOWS ONE OF THE NEW ROSETTES. THE LOWER SHOWS POSSIBILITIES IN "MAKING OVER."

A PRETTY AND BECOMING TURBAN.

These cuts are supplied through the kindness of The D. McCall Co., Wholesale Milliners.

The Quiet Hour

PARENTS AND TEACHER.

After standing in grass grown silence for eight weeks, the various school yards are now echoing to the heavens with the confused babel of youth and play. What discussions there are as to the merits of the new teacher, particularly among the girls. From her hair to her shoes, she has been most critically overhauled, and admired or disapproved as the verdict may be. The boys criticize, too, but they say far less, and all you hear from them is "you bet, she will make the kids stand round" or "Aw she's easy" accompanied by a scornful voice and a wry face.

A proud time it is for the girl who makes her entry to the school. To count the steps and pass beyond the swinging doors for the first time, trying to look as though she belonged there always. Don't you remember how it felt? "Ah, me," I have heard people sigh, "I wish those care-free, happy days were back again!"

From many a home has the tiny boy or girl gone forth to meet his first experience of the great world. Many a mother has watched with anxious eyes, the departure of the small boy, to join for the first time, the noisy crowd that people the realm of learning.

Book and slate under arm the little man starts bravely off; needing all his courage for the new, and, often to him, terrifying ordeal of a first meeting with a large room filled with curious eyes and an awe-inspiring presence known as "teacher."

Doubtless very many of us will recall visions of our first days in school when we stood with our stubby little toes against the chalk line on the floor, and droned, chanted, or stumbled through the words of our lesson. The lesson had filtered into our little brains through the medium of older members of the family until when it came to be our turn to inherit the first reader we could answer the request to read the lesson, with the book closed, upside down or inside out with undisturbed composure. Glibly the lines were recited with forcible accent on the last word of every line until the end was reached, when in the pride of our superior achievement, we cast looks of pity on those who did not possess such knowledge or memory. Unless, indeed, teacher, suspicious of the too ready tongue commanded "read that backwards" then indeed our proud spirit was quenched and audible sniffs of misery took the place of complacency.

The public school is the training institution for the training of the masses, every one is more or less dependent upon the common schools for the early training of the children. Even if this latter statement were not correct, it does not detract from the assertion that the entire community's interests are bound up in the proper conduct of the poor man's college. There should, therefore, be the closest bond of sympathy between the parents and teachers.

How many parents find themselves lacking in the knowledge of what method to adopt towards some particular child! And yet how prone we are to lay blame upon the teacher if that same child does not make the progress at school which we would desire, or deports itself in a manner not to its better development. The teacher has twenty or thirty, perhaps more, children to study and develop, and we find fault if failure is recorded in any single instance. The majority of children in a class are seen for the first time by the teacher on the opening day of the term. They come without index to disposition, natural bent, aptitude, character or home training. These qualifications and characteristics the teacher must learn for herself, and should she make a single mistake we are apt to cry out against her fitness as a teacher. How much better it would be for both teacher and child, if, instead of listening to the complaints of the child, the parents were to have a quiet talk with the teacher and endeavor to establish harmony as to methods of training at home and at school.

The work the teacher is called upon to perform is the most important work in the world. Nothing compares with it. And yet we turn our children into school, much the same as wheat is dumped into the hopper in its process of manufacture into flour, only we give greater heed to the dumping in of the wheat, for according to the class of grain dumped in will depend the quality of flour turned out. Did we bestow the same watchfulness, and co-operate with the teacher as we do with the flour mills, the output of the schools would be of a better quality.

Undoubtedly there are those teaching children who are not fitted for the occupation just as in all callings, trades and professions there are misfits. But those unqualified teachers would be extremely few if the relations of teacher and parent were what they should be, what common sense dictates they ought to be.

The parent who sympathizes with a school child against his teacher is making a grievous mistake. It upsets discipline and discourages the teacher. "I know, but I simply cannot help taking the part of my boy when he comes home crying because the teacher kept him in for what he says was none of his fault," says the proud parent of a single nine-year-old.

Ah, that is the very point! He tells you it was not his fault. Mind you, I do not mean that your boy is not truthful when he tells you this, but was there ever a small boy who believed he was rightfully kept in after school if he wanted to be out playing ball?

The teacher's role is none too easy, even at best when it comes to keeping order in a room filled with mischievous

youngsters, but it is ten times as difficult when those same youngsters get sympathy at home for their misbehavior at school, and have parents who believe the teacher has "pets" or is down on "particular pupils."

Help the man or woman who has done his or her best to keep them in order, and instil some of the education you are wanting them to have into their heads. What would you think of a teacher who criticised your way of making Eddie's blouses, or denounced you for scolding him when he was in error at the family table? You would not stand it—no, of course not. Then do not tell your boys or girls that "teacher" had no right to keep them in, or that she was cross or unfeeling.

DELL.

List of Licensed Track Buyers Season 1908-09

The following list gives the names of the only persons, firms and corporations to whom Track Buyer's licenses have been issued up to this date for the current grain season (1st September, 1908, to 31st August, 1909).

No other persons, therefore, can legally purchase grain on track in car lots at this date.

I attach to the list of Licensees the Form of Grain Purchase Note which licensed Track Buyers are required by law to issue in duplicate for every car lot of grain purchased on track. This form shows the license season—1908-09—and the number of the Track Buyers' license. No other form of Track Buyers' Purchase Note is permitted to be used.

CHARLES C. CASTLE, Warehouse Commissioner,
Winnipeg, Man.

Winnipeg, Sept. 29th, 1908.

Winnipeg Elevator Co.—B 1, Winnipeg.
Dominion Elevator Co.—B 2, Winnipeg.
Grain Growers' Grain Co.—B 3, Winnipeg.
International El. Co.—B 4, Winnipeg.
Cummings-Hazlett Co.—B 5, Winnipeg.
Canadian Elevator Co.—B 6, Winnipeg.
Western Elevator Co.—B 7, Winnipeg.
McLaughlin & Ellis—B 8, Winnipeg.
A. Forsythe & Co.—B 9, High Bluff.
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co.—B 10, Winnipeg.
Randall, Gee & Mitchell—B 11, Winnipeg.
W. J. Bettington & Co.—B 12, Winnipeg.
Wm. Carson—B 14, Calgary.
Imperial Elevator Co.—B 13, Winnipeg.
Maple Leaf Flour Mills Co.—B 15, Winnipeg.
G. B. Murphy & Co.—B 16, Winnipeg.
Western Milling Co.—B 17, Calgary.
Inland Grain Co.—B 18, Winnipeg.
Royal Grain Co.—B 19, Winnipeg.
Stavely Supply Trading Co.—B 20, Stavely.
Lake of Woods Milling Co.—B 21, Winnipeg.
MacLennan Bros.—B 22, Winnipeg.
Northern Elevator Co.—B 23, Winnipeg.
Crown Grain Co.—B 24, Winnipeg.
The A. Brown Mfg. El. Co.—B 25, Portage la Prairie.
Leitch Bros.—B 26, Oak Lake.
Jas. Richardson & Sons—B 27, Winnipeg.
British-American El. Co.—B 28, Winnipeg.
John Geddes—B 29, Winnipeg.
Clareholm Lumber Grain Co.—B 30, Clareholm.
McCabe Elevator Co.—B 31, Winnipeg.
Herriot & Milne—B 32, Winnipeg.
W. S. McLaughlin & Co.—B 33, Winnipeg.
Union Grain Co.—B 34, Winnipeg.
Calgary Milling Co.—B 35, Calgary.
G. R. Severson—B 36, Stavely.
Peter Jansen Co.—B 37, Winnipeg.
Thos. H. Lytle—B 38, Roland.
Foulds & Wright—B 39, Carnduff.
Vancouver Milling & Grain Co.—B 40, Vancouver.
Hall Milling Co.—B 41, Lumsden.
North Star Grain Co.—B 42, Winnipeg.
R. Muir & Co.—B 43, Winnipeg.
Malcolm McHardy—B 44, Okotoks.
Conger & Co.—B 45, Rouleau.
O. K. Wilson—B 46, Milestone.
Royal Elevator Co.—B 47, Regina.
Anchor Elevator & Warehousing Co.—B 48, Winnipeg.
Anglo-Canadian Elevator Co.—B 49, Moose Jaw.
Wells Land & Cattle Co.—B 50, Davidson.
Samuel Scott—B 51, Winnipeg.
Hargraff & Gooderham—B 52, Winnipeg.
Peter Heivner—B 53, Scott.

Pacific Grain Co.—B 54, Winnipeg.
Geo. McCulloch & Sons—B 55, Souris.
Boharm Elevator & Trading Co.—B 56, Boharm.
John R. Bunn—B 57, Milestone.
Laing Bros.—B 58, Winnipeg.
Wm. Stead & Co.—B 59, Winnipeg.
Security Elevator Co.—B 60, Winnipeg.
Chas. Samway—B 61, Tuxford.
Canada Paint Co.—B 62, Winnipeg.
Parrish & Lindsay—B 63, Winnipeg.
The Echo Milling Co.—B 64, Gladstone.
The Dow Cereal & Mfg. Co.—B 65, Pilot Mound.
Prudential Exchange Co.—B 66, Lang.
Weyburn Lumber & Elevator Co.—B 67, Weyburn.
Western Canada Flour Mills Co.—B 68, Winnipeg.
Simpson Bros.—B 69, Vrden.
Young Grain Co.—B 70, Winnipeg.
Matheson-Lindsay Grain Co.—B 71, Winnipeg.
Dunsheath McMillan Co.—B 72, Winnipeg.
Chalmers & Watson—B 73, Pilot Mound.
Sunny Belt Grain & Elevator Co.—B 74, Lethbridge.
Jas. G. Cheyne—B 75, Melita.
Albert E. Burnett—B 76, Nanton.
Northwest Jobbing Com. Co.—B 77, Lethbridge.
W. L. M. Jones—B 78, Nanga.
Carberry Elevator Co.—B 79, Carberry.
John B. Griffith—B 80, Stettler.
Lyleton Elevator Co.—B 81, Lyleton.
Francis A. Bean—B 82, Moose Jaw.
Levi Beck—B 83, Yorkton.
Jos. Glenn—B 84, Indian Head.
Cartwright Grain & Stock Co.—B 85, Cartwright.
McBean Bros.—B 86, Winnipeg.
The Alberta Pacific Elevator Co.—B 87, Calgary.
A. L. Foster—B 88, Lethbridge.
G. A. & M. G. Armstrong—B 89, Nanton.
Alameda F.S. El. Trdg. Co.—B 90, Alameda.
The Alberta Grain Co.—B 91, Strathcona.
The Atlas Elevator Co.—B 92, Winnipeg.
Jos. Gotty—B 93, Caron.
Alberta Milling Co.—B 94, Edmonton.
D. R. Davis Grain Co.—B 95, Vegreville.
Holden & Co.—B 96, Francis.
Peaker Bros.—B 97, Yorkton.
Grenfell Mfg. El. Co.—B 98, Grenfell.
Geo. Manson—B 99, Strathclair.
Henry Rogers—B 100, McGregor.
Wetaskiwin Produce Co.—B 101, Wetaskiwin.
The Hudson's Bay Co.—B 102, Winnipeg.
Belbeck F.S. El. Trdg. Co.—B 103, Moose Jaw.
Aime & Scott—B 104, Winnipeg.
Jas. W. Thom—B 105, Swan Lake.
The Hall Co.—B 106, Winnipeg.

Accepted, also received payment of advance \$.....

SELLER.....

No.....

License Season 1908-1909.

PURCHASE NOTE MADE OUT BY LICENSED TRACK BUYER.

License No.....

Station..... 190.....

I have this day bought from..... Initial letter..... Car No.....

containing..... Bushels..... (more or less) at..... cents per bushel

basis..... in store Fort William or Port Arthur, Weight and Grade guar-

anteed by seller. Receipt of Bill of Lading for same properly endorsed

by the Consignee is hereby acknowledged.

I have made an advance to Mr.

I have issued an order to paying agent to advance Mr.

\$..... on this car, the balance to be paid by

..... immediately upon receipt of Weight and Grade Certificates

and Railroad Expense Bill.

The spread between grades is to be governed by that existing on day of

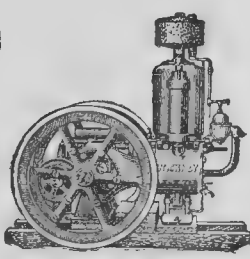
inspection, and this rule shall also apply to commercial grades.

Remarks.....

..... Buyer.



Up-to-Date
Goods
for
Progressive
Farmers
are the



Celebrated Canadian Airmotors

FOR POWER OR PUMPING

Stickney Gasoline Engines Kelly & Taneyhill Well Drilling Machinery
"The Simplest Yet"

Toronto Grain Grinders Saws Tanks Troughs and Pumps
Aylmer Pumps and Scales Rife Hydraulic Rams

Horse Powers Tread Powers eed Cutters

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The Fall Skirts and Blouses—Continued

stitched close to the edge and the stitching extended down well below the hips. This makes an excellent walking skirt because of the extra fullness at the bottom. A skirt like No. 6009, in July 8, shows a good style and looks well in plain goods with a front panel cut on the straight, and buttons covered with the same material all the way down both sides.

Now for the sleeves. In them there is a very great variety, but the tendency is more and more towards increased length and decreased fullness. The short sleeve is still worn in fancy blouses, but many of them have the long leg o' mutton or the mousquetaire sleeve, often made of material different to the main body of the blouse. A good view of the mousquetaire sleeve is seen in No. 6006, July 15th, issue. The plain shirtwaist calls always for a full length sleeve with stiff cuff. Most of the fancy blouses are made with yoke or guimpe, with sleeves like either yoke or blouse, and some device is almost invariably used to cover the arm-hole seam. Many of the new blouses fasten down the left side, having a band of silk, braid or ribbon to mark the opening, and the skirt is trimmed in the same way, the band reaching down the left side right to the bottom of the skirt and often being decorated with buttons.

The materials used in dresses this fall will give every one plenty of choice. For cloth dresses and suits there are worsteds, French broad-cloths, chevron-striped chevrons, serges and the popular panama. The soft finished cashmeres and henriettas are coming in again, which is good news, and the heavier voiles are also being worn. In gowns for dressy occasions satins are the new thing—not the stiff, shiny kind but the shimmering silky weaves. There is a soft finished taffeta that will be worn as well as messaline. For trimmings and yokes, net, lace, silk, soutache braid, chiffon, buttons, velvet, satin are all used with good effect. You can easily find a shade to suit you from a list of colorings including: elephant grey and smoke, taupe—a combination of reddish brown and grey, if you can imagine that—sage and pistachio greens, golden browns as well as darker shades, and various shades of blue including Copenhagen and powder blue.

I must take another day to tell you of the hats and coats. It is too hot to-day to even think of coats.

DAME DURDEN.

Power Lot--God Help Us

CHAPTER XXVIII.

THE STEEP WAY.

So much more did I demand of Belcher, that I enlisted his services to sleep for one night, unknown to the family within, and on oath of secrecy, in the shed of the Stingaree house.

Thereafter I could guard the house myself; but I was for sailing to Waldeck that very night so as to make the return trip on the morrow. The message must be sent at once.

Belcher spent a night of much humor in the shed, according to his relation to me of those circumstances afterwards.

"I've suffered for ye, Jim," said he. "What are ye so scared about May Stingaree for? The's nothin' around to harm her. She's mitted ye anyway, eh? You're a durn crank, Jim. You been a partly supportin' her an' Bate unbeknownst to 'em this long while, like a chapter outer the gospil. You ain't no gospil. You're a durn tuff, two-leggid crank, that's what you be. Why don't ye haul yerself ter-gether and act like a Christian?"

"I'm aiming for that, Stu."

"Wal', ye won't aim through me ag'in. I've spent my last night in that racket. I'd rather make my piller on the flats 'long o' the clams. They're quiet. I'd no sunner wrinch a rat off 'n my ear an' throw him agin the side o' the shed, than I'd have ter pull one off my nose. Ef I opened my mouth, they'd begin ter draw my teeth. Then when I'd slew so many of 'em that I was wore out and kind o' dozed off, ef three Toms an' harf-a-dozen Betty cats follerin' didn't make a dash at that little eight-by-ten-inch winder-pane in the rear o' the shed to git in outer the rain; they lep so husky, an' so fur, they landed clean across the shed on my sleepin' mouth, every durn one of 'em. Wal', don't say nothin'," sighed Belcher; "Jim, I've suffered for ye."

"I'll never forget it, Stu."

"Ye better not, ye blame ol' cabinet-size fool," responded Belcher, with a wink of such cheerful confidence it almost took on the hue of affection.

If Belcher passed a night which he was able to construe afterwards into so jocose an epic, I managed to make a

joy as well of that dark long sail to Waldeck. It came on to rain, and the wind blew. But I knew my course. I liked that night! I loved it! By Heaven, I had joy! The storm and I fought it out alone in the darkness. I tried my boat and sped her on. I knew we should not fail.

It was too early for business in the town when I tied to the wharf off Waldeck; so I lay down to take a nap in the cuddy of my own boat. When I woke the day had dawned soft and warm. I missed the cold wind and the storm, and went languidly in the sunshine, a sort of ghost, preoccupied, amid the crude and noisy traffic round

about me; and I sent my message. I drew my money from the bank, for I had a longer voyage in mind, and I should not touch at Waldeck again.

The wind was faint and baffling when I set sail for home, but it breezed handsomely to a flying gale with the high tide, and I made port before sunset.

Then for the next few days came the waiting for the boat I had engaged to bring the doctor over from Waldeck to show in the offing; that, and the necessary precautions for Mary and Rob and Cuby. I could have broken up the nest at Spook House, but that would have brought Bate's recent history to light, and he was Mary's brother;

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Or, perhaps you needed the services of a doctor, in a hurry, but had no way of communicating with him, at once.

The minutes seemed like hours, didn't they, when you've had to suffer while the doctor was being sent for?

Have one of our telephones placed in your house and so be prepared to summon the doctor at a moment's notice.

A short delay in getting a doctor may mean life or death, so why take chances, why not be prepared for any emergency?

Suppose a fire should occur or burglars break in and your wife and children were alone, what protection would they have if there was no telephone in the house?

But a telephone is something you can't take chances with. You must have one that you can absolutely depend upon.

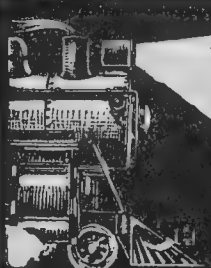
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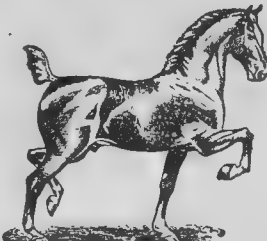
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One way produces evenly broiled meat and evenly toasted bread without taxing the patience of the housewife. This way is represented by "Sask-alta" Range. The reason: "Sask-alta" Range has an Automatic Lift Top (Patented) in addition to regular Broiler Door; and this team works for the operator instead of making her work.



The "Sask-alta" Way

Another way produces unevenly broiled meat and unevenly toasted bread and taxes the patience of the housewife. This way is represented by most Ranges. The reason: Some Ranges have "only" a Broiler Door, others have a contrivance like that illustrated in top small drawing; both of which enjoy the distinction of tiring the arm that holds the broiler and tiring the eye that directs the arm.



Another Way



Still Another Way

McClary's

London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, Hamilton, Calgary

his crime had been against Rob, whom she loved; and I, with heart and soul, was all for binding their romance now, not destroying it. And to spirit Mary and Rob away, and to take Cuby away, before harm befell them, that was my work.

Some labor I did in the cornfield too, where my scarecrow stood true. Mrs. Byjo was true. She slept for defense on the lounge in the house, while I slept in the shed, unknown to them within.

"What ailed Stu Belcher t'other night?" Mrs. Byjo inquired, passing sturdily through the field on her way home. "Queerest ructions I ever knew concerning Stu. I knew he took a little once in a while, but I thought he always kept his head."

"Why, what now?"

"Why, about ten o'clock o' night, I was reading, I heard the steadiest snoring out in the shed—good, peaceable, honest, thundering snoring. There wasn't any villainy to that snore, and it was dead heavy; no timber that snored like that would work ye any harm. And I went and looked, and there lay Stu Belcher. I shut the door and went back to consider of it. If you'll believe me, he lay there and kept his exhaust pipe going at that same pace, without any break, till morning; for I lay awake a long time, listening, and every time I woke afterwards, I heard him, drawing his coal and freight cars up grade, all the night through."

"Funny. Nothing disturbed him—no mice? No cats?"

"The cat was inside under the stove, and I cleaned all the rodents out o' there long ago. But the question is, what was he there for? I said nothing to Mary. Thought I'd ask you first."

Her eye twinkled.

"Good old Stu," I said; "he's sort of eccentric, you know. Don't give him away."

"No," said Mrs. Byjo, her commonplace eyes flashing intelligence at me and with an approving tremble in her voice, "'good old' Jim, nor I won't give you away, neither."

Before noon I went down to the River again, where Cuby was on the look-out continually for the sail that should bring deliverance in the person of the great doctor.

It was yet hardly time for it, we considered, when after a day's work, as I stood looking off at the grand desolate gorge of the river with the lead of suspense on my heart, Cuby, from her cabin door, called to me excitedly, but softly:

"Jeem, the s'el! It is come! It is heem!" The tide was low, and the boat anchored far out. Two men boarded the little punt; one landed and the other returned to the boat. By that time I had raced to the shore. Doctor Margate approached me, his usually ruddy face as pale as death.

"Is she very ill, Jim?" he said.

"What is the matter?"

"Mary—she is well," I said.

A great light came over his face suddenly.

"Does she want me?" he asked.

"Does she want me to take her away?"

"Sit down here a minute first, sit down here on the bowlder," I said.

"Mary Stingaree's a wonderful woman, a sublime woman, but she seems to mix up the ideas in a fellows' head sometimes. I know how that is. Let's sit down here now, and see straight. I—I've got a story to tell ye; but before I begin it I want to say that Rob—he's done well."

"Right! Jim Turbine," said the doctor. "I'm afraid that I know your story," he added. "Rob has done well—marvelously well, I'm afraid?"

I chuckled the same despairing chuckle that he did.

"You're a big man, I know," I said, "but you ain't left anything more important back there in the States than what you've come to here."

His look dwelt on me kindly, without words, singularly long.

"Look here," I braced up to say, laughing, for I did not understand his look; "me and some other tremendous old hulks o' bears, that might 'a' torn everything to pieces if they'd been a mind to—we've marched and we've wrestled and climbed and made our

(Continued on page 342)

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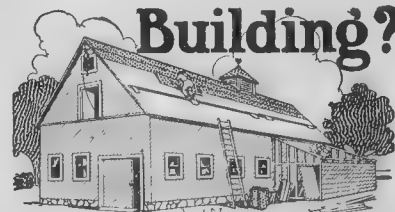
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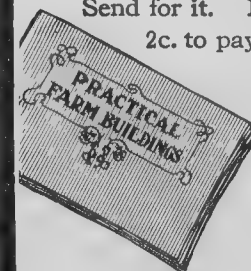
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Here is some proof:—Mr. Christy Battersow, Mabou, Inverness Co. N.S., writing on August 13th, 1908, says:—About eighteen months ago I took a severe cold, while at work near Marble Mountain, C.B. Neglect brought on frequent headaches, a racking cough and a sore side. While visiting a friend at Lake Ainslie, I was induced to take Mother Seigel's Syrup. In a short time my cough vanished and apart from obtaining a cure, I increased my weight by thirteen pounds.

18-08

Price, 60 cts. a bottle. Sold everywhere.
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EE A MOTHER'S EE HAPPY THOUGHT.

A lady writing from Ireland says:—"I went to see my sister's baby, who was very ill indeed. She had been up for nights with him without undressing; he was crying all the time as with some internal pain. The doctor told her he could do nothing except put him in a warm bath, which gave him a little ease for the time being."

"I thought of STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS which I used for my own children; and next day I sent some to my sister, when she gave the child half a powder according to directions. For the first time for a fortnight she and the baby, and, in fact, all the household, had a good night's sleep, and the little fellow has continued to improve ever since."

These powders do not contain poison, nor are they a narcotic; but they act gently on the bowels, thus relieving feverish heat and preventing fits, convulsions, etc.

Please notice that the name
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GOSSIP

EXPERIMENTS IN ROADMAKING

The United States department of agriculture is about to make an experiment in road building which is to be uniquely interesting. It will be an effort to build a dust-proof road by combining the heretofore little used blast furnace slag with asphalt or tar.

One of the experimental stretches of road is to be constructed in Chicago. This road is to be built of slag and asphalt, another in Massachusetts of slag and tar. In this latter state a further experiment will be made with molasses as a road building material. Lime water and rock will be mixed with the molasses and experiments that have been made thus far have shown it to be an ideal surface.

This molasses is the almost useless by-product of the great sugar cane refineries of the south and the beet sugar refineries of the west and south-west. It is sickly sweet, nearly as black and as thick as tar, and almost as powerful as a binder. Having always been a waste product it can be bought at a lower price than coal tar and in greater quantities. In laboratory experiments it behaved so well and held out such promises for ideal roads that the practical test of a real road was decided upon.

"Slag as the useful by-product of the blast furnaces and molasses as the useless by-product of the sugar refineries," a circular issued by the office of public roads says, "may in a few years revolutionize country road-building, create a demand for more extended roads in the United States, where those products are most easily to be had, and add millions to the wealth of the country by putting a cash value on hitherto waste material."

"While experts are laboring with these experiments in the east, south and middle west, another scientist, also from the office of public roads, is engaged at Independence, Kan., in trying to devise a method of constructing oiled roads analogous to the methods which have produced the famous oiled roads of Southern California. He is mixing heavy oils, possessing pronounced asphaltic basis, with natural soil and sand and compacting the preparation so formed with a tamping roller."

"The oiled roads of California have saved millions of dollars to the farmers and fruit growers of that fertile state in the last few years by suppressing the dust that formerly arose in blinding clouds with the passing of every vehicle. Those dust clouds, floating to adjacent fields and orchards, depreciated the price of farm produce and lowered the values of real estate to a startling degree. The sprinkling of oil was tried and the dust was held in check. Then some of the roads were plowed and the oil mixed with earth and the mass firmly rolled to a properly crowned surface. Splendid results followed in most instances."

LORD KITCHENER'S HOBBY

In the brief leisure which his life in India affords (and he has none while frontier troubles are on), Lord Kitchener amuses himself by making a wonderful collection of old china. This amiable weakness is becoming a positive passion with the commander-in-chief. Lord Kitchener still holds his view that matrimony means the end of a soldier's career. One lady, the wife of an army officer, is credited with having reduced Lord Kitchener to silence on this point by asking him, "If the officers of the army of to-day are not to marry, where will you look for the officers of the army of tomorrow?"

TRUE TYPE OF THE HOLSTEIN

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:—

Considerable public comment appearing in the agricultural papers upon the type of Holstein-Friesian cattle is very properly directing attention to the subject of the true type of the breed. The

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PAINTING a roof is work. Buying the paint is expense. Both are needless if your roof is Amatite.

When you finish laying Amatite, take away your ladder, pick up your hammer and knife, go away and leave the roof to take care of itself. A few years later you may go back and look at it if you care to, but it won't be necessary, and there won't be anything to do.

This is due to the fact that Amatite has a *real mineral surface*—a surface that is too strong to need protection—too durable to require painting.

If you buy one of the smooth surfaced roofings you will have to paint it every two or three years to keep it from leaking. In fact, such roofs depend on the paint almost entirely for their waterproofing qualities.

Amatite on the other hand depends for its waterproofing upon double layers of Coal Tar Pitch,—the greatest known enemy to water.

Amatite comes in rolls of 110 square feet ready to lay. No special tools are required, and anyone can lay it properly.

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Principals

true type is very accurately delineated in the official scale of points. It is to be regretted that illustrations of typical specimens are not used to illustrate and emphasize this description. Large size in the Holstein is the first thing to impress the casual observer, and its importance should never be disregarded.

In defining pure-bred Holstein cattle, this fact was duly set forth by the founders of the Herd-Book Association in these words, which should never be forgotten, no matter what may be the yield in milk or its fat percentage, viz.:—"Pure-bred Holstein - Friesian shall be held to mean and refer to only those large, improved black and white cattle."

Scientific investigations in the United States, particularly in Wisconsin, has confirmed the wisdom of the early breeders in thus defining the type of the breed as "large," for the large cow of any breed is uniformly the most profitable.

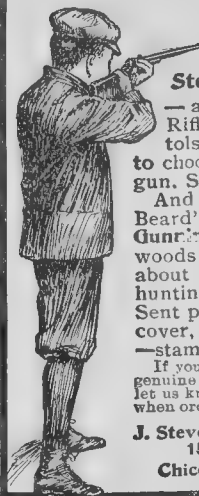
With large size as the recognized predominant characteristic of the breed, aside from their beautiful black and white color markings in perfectly defined patches or spots, the next general definition relates to the general conformation of the animal. There are three definite types, described as the milk and beef form, the milk form, and beef and milk form.

The average form of this breed and that toward which conscientious breeders are directing their efforts to maintain and improve, is the milk and beef form. It may be further emphasized that the milk and beef form describes a cow of the wedge form, with shoulders moderately thick, deep and broad, crops well filled, barrel well rounded, loin and hips broad and full, and quarters straight, wide and full. To this form of these cattle is due their extraordinary constitutional vigor or vital force, and

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You'll find it always true to your aim. And it shoots far and hits hard. A Stevens is a rifle to be proud of—all the other boys will envy you. Send for the



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it affects all their relations to their food, care and productions.

The future of the breed will be greatly endangered by those who, from one consideration or another, the combination of pedigrees to attain large average records or fat percentages, or by neglect of proper feed and care in the early life of the animal, are led to the mating of animals other than those of large size, and possessing the milk and beef form.

Brattleboro, Vt. F. L. HOUGHTON.

AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATION MOVEMENT STARTED

A movement has been recently set on foot in Great Britain with the object of establishing co-operation among farmers. Sir Horace Plunkett, Chairman of the Joint Board for Co-operative Agricultural Trade, has issued a memorandum setting forth the scope and purpose of this Board.

The three main directions, indicated by the memorandum in which agricultural co-operation is to be advanced, are:—

1. The organization of farmers is to be brought to a higher level of business efficiency by the exchange of experiences between the three organization societies.

2. The co-operative agricultural trade is to be developed by joint action between the organized farmers of England, Scotland and Ireland, and

3. Regarding the agricultural interest as a whole, the new machinery which is to be established for these two purposes will be used, as the opportunity presents itself, for advancing and protecting the interests of the agricultural classes in relation to government.

Continuing his remarks in the memorandum, Sir Horace Plunkett states that the movement will be primarily and essentially practical in its aims; and the matters in which joint action may use

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Who knows but that some of these rich, fertile acres may be yours on a low bid! You do not have to live on this land to get the big bargain value. The market is rising. These lands are a big paying investment for the city man as well as the farmer.

Make your plans to go now. Arrange your business so you can be in Regina Oct 12, when The Saskatoon & Western Land Co.'s Sale starts. Or go to Regina and get on the land a few days previous to Oct. 12, so as to get acquainted with the great tract and determine what location you prefer. So far as is possible, we will accommodate buyers by putting up at any time any special quarter, half or whole section. We supply free maps of every acre we own in the heart of Saskatchewan.

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and features of interest in the heart of Saskatchewan. It lists all our property by quarter sections. Free. We want to send it to you. Write for it to The Saskatoon & Western Land Co.'s office in Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada.

The Saskatoon and Western Land Company's Land is Extra Choice Grain Land. You Get Title from the Crown—An Indisputable Title.

The Saskatoon & Western Land Co., Ltd., had the pick of 3,000,000 acres of best Saskatchewan prairie lands. We took in our grant extra choice acres—not all in one continuous piece, but a section here and there, so as to get the most fertile, the deepest soil, ground free from boulders, with best water, near railways—in fact, land ready for the plow, ready to yield the golden harvest and make profits from the very first. Think of it! 250,000 acres of these lands to be offered at public auction.

THE AUCTION.

The Saskatoon & Western Land Co.'s auction will be held at Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada. Nowhere else. It will be held in The Saskatchewan & Western Land Co.'s own pavilion—nowhere else. It will be held Oct. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17. Remember those dates. Don't get there late. Be on hand early. Don't buy, under any circumstances, of anyone until the auction is on—no matter what you hear. The Saskatoon & Western Land Co.'s land is extra choice. Don't take somebody else's word that they have land "just as good."

This land was especially selected—its title is from the Crown. The terms of payment will be the fairest. You will be dealing with a wealthy company that will always stand behind every promise and give you the most liberal treatment you can ask.

The company reserves the right to withdraw any of the lands from sale.

TERMS.

10% of the purchase price at the time of sale, balance of regular first payment of \$3.00 per acre in ten days, remainder in eight equal annual installments, with interest at 4 per cent. Survey fees of 10 cents per acre, payable with last installment and without interest.

Upon a parcel being knocked down, the bidder shall immediately make the deposit of 10 per cent. of the purchase price with the Clerk of Sale. Otherwise the parcel may be put up again or withdrawn from sale.

One Crop Will More Than Pay for the Land.

Figure it out for yourself. The average Saskatchewan yield is: Wheat, from 20 to 25 bushels per acre; Oats, from 30 to 45 bushels per acre; Barley, from 20 to 30 bushels per acre—and so on.

Free Railroad Fare to Buyers.

Every purchaser of 160 acres or more of The Saskatoon & Western Land Co.'s land will have the entire price of his railroad transportation paid back to him. You buy your ticket on the very low homeseekers' rates all the roads give, and we pay it back. That is an inducement for you to come to the auction and to buy now.

When purchasing your railroad ticket, get a regular railroad receipt from the railroad agent showing the point from which you start and the amount paid, also the name of the railroad company, the date purchased and the signature of the railroad agent.

Railroad Rates, Excursions, Etc.

Special low excursion rates to Regina will be given over all railroads from all points. See your ticket agent at once for particulars!

Be on hand at Regina for the Great Land Auction, and remember, those who buy receive refund of their fare paid both to and from Regina, no matter whether they hold homeseekers' excursion tickets or regular first-class return tickets. For further information, hotels, etc., write only to The Saskatoon & Western Land Co., Ltd., Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada. Make our office there your headquarters.

The Saskatoon & Western Land Co., Ltd., City of Regina, Province of Saskatchewan, Canada

fully advance co-operative agricultural trade fall into three main divisions:—

1. The acquisition of farmers' supplies of the best quality at the lowest price.
2. The marketing of produce in the most economical manner.
3. The interchange of certain products between the movements.

The memorandum also deals with the development in relation to government, the value of organization being insisted upon as a means of strengthening the position and influence of the agricultural interest in its relation to local administration and government.

OLD-TIME SPECIFICS

James Lambert, a prolific writer on live-stock and their diseases during the last quarter of the seventeenth century, gives the following "special remedy for sore eyes in bull, ox, cow, or calf, says the *English Live Stock Journal*:—"Take six egg-shells, and put the meat clean forth, and lay the shells betwixt two tile stones, and lay the stones and shells in the hot, glowing fire, and burn them well, and cover the edge of the tiles with clay for to keep the ashes from the shells, and when they are burnt, pound them to powder, and with a quill blow the powder into the beast's eye, and it will mend presently; and blow it in three times a day." Here is Lambert's prescription for the murrain:—"Take for every beast a quart of old wash and good quantity of hen's dung, and lay the latter to steep eight or ten hours, and then strain the dung forth, and break to every beast two rotten eggs into the forenamed juice, and give to every one two pennyworth of spikward, and blend all these together, and give it to the beast; but first let blood, both sick and sound, and separate the sick from the sound. Drench both horses and swine, for they are both apt to take the disease. Bury the dead deep in the ground so that dogs cannot get at the carcass."

Alex. Galbraith & Son, who have been located for nearly thirty years at Janesville, Wisconsin, have decided to move their horses to De Kalb, Illinois, where in future the headquarters of the firm will be. De Kalb is fifty-eight miles from Chicago on the Chicago and North-Western Railway. The Galbraith horses are just in from a very successful season at the Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin States Fairs.

COMPARISON OF FOOD PRICES

From the English Board of Agriculture and Fisheries comes one of their annual volumes of agricultural statistics containing the prices and supplies of corn, live stock, and other agricultural produce for the year 1907. It opens with a report on the course of prices, in which it is shown that if the prices in the quinquennial period 1871-5 be represented by 100, last year's prices would be indicated by 56 in the case of wheat, 71 for beef, 93 for mutton, 121 for bacon, 100 for cheese, and 97 for butter. Wheat and beef therefore show the most substantial reductions in price level. While 1896-1900 were years of lowest prices there has been a steady annual rise since then, however, in each of these commodities the most striking being in the case of bacon and cheese.

The price of fat cattle was distinctly higher in 1907 than in 1905 or 1906, and the actual price per cwt. of beasts weighed alive show an average for Great Britain of 33s. 8d., as compared with 32s. 11d. in each of the two previous years. In the case of store stock and sheep there was but little change, the prices on the whole, however, tending upwards. In the case of fat pigs prices were lower than in 1906, but higher than in 1905. For dead meat the prices for beef were returned at 1s. to 2s. per cwt. higher than in 1906, and it is pointed out that American and Canadian port-killed beef rose by 3s. 6d. per cwt., while Argentine and American chilled beef also improved in value. Nearly all kinds of mutton dropped very slightly in value, the exceptions being first quality English mutton, which did not vary, and New Zealand, which rose by 2s. 6d. per cwt., thus returning to the same level as in 1905. Imported lamb made somewhat better prices.

With regard to other commodities, butter appears to have depreciated about 1d. per lb. from the average of

INSURE YOUR HEALTH AND COMFORT



on stormy days
by wearing a



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OILED
CLOTHING**

Clean - Light
Durable
Low in Price

TOWER CANADIAN CO LIMITED TORONTO CAN

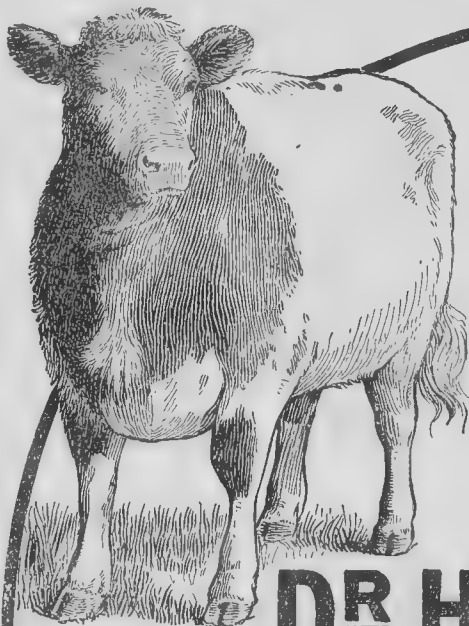


"The White"

The easy running "White" that is built to last a lifetime. It has patent convenient devices not found in any machine in the world. It is the highest grade of a sewing machine built, (not the mail order kind). See the "White" before buying. Our prices will interest you.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

THE
Harmer Implement Co.
142 Princess St., Winnipeg



Make Every Grain of Corn Count

If the feeder made his own price on his market stock he could base his selling price on the cost of his feed and labor, but he is at the mercy of the stock buyers. He must, therefore, use great caution not to put more into a steer or hog than the market will allow him. Working, as he does, at this disadvantage, every grain of corn counts. Two matters of the most vital importance enter into the cost of market stock. One is the health of the animal, the other is the digestive capacity. Both the health of the animal and the strength of its digestion have been carefully considered by Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.) and he has applied the teachings of his profession to these important details. Every ingredient in Dr. Hess Stock Food has the indorsement of the medical colleges for increasing the digestion and insuring the feeder against loss by disease or disorder of the system generally.

DR HESS STOCK FOOD

contains the bitter tonics long known to improve digestion. Iron, the best blood and tissue builder, nitrates to allow the system to expel more freely the poisonous waste that is deposited under heavy feeding, and laxatives to regulate the bowels. This prescription is guaranteed to pay for itself many times over in increased growth and improved conditions. Remember your whole profit is risked to the digestion and condition of your animal. Can you believe the medical writers that are back of every ingredient in Dr. Hess Stock Food? If they are reliable your profit is assured. This system of increasing the profit by increasing digestion has become known as "The Dr. Hess Idea." Another strong point in "The Dr. Hess Idea," besides saving feed that is wasted through ill-condition and poor digestion, is the increased appetite, making the animal consume more roughage, more hay, more cheap feed. If you have never tested it do so now—at our expense if it is not satisfactory. If your dealer cannot supply you, send your order to us. The dose is small and it is fed but twice a day. Free from the 1st to the 10th of each month—Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.) will prescribe for ailing animals. You can have his 96-page Veterinary Book any time for the asking. Send 2c stamp and mention this paper.

100 lbs. \$7.00;
25 lb. pail \$2.00.

Smaller quantities at a slight advance. Duty paid.

DR. HESS & CLARK,
Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A.

Also manufacturers of Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a and Instant Louse Killer.

DR. HESS POULTRY PAN-A-CE-A

often stands between the poultryman and failure. It is a tonic, the prescription of Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.) and its effect is to give greater strength to the digestive organs of the hen. That means better use of food and greater returns from it. Where Poultry Pan-a-ce-a is given once a day in soft feed, hens are uniformly healthy and great layers. Poultry Pan-a-ce-a is "The Dr. Hess Idea" of making growth and egg production by increasing digestion. It is made up of ingredients always helpful for curing gapes, roup, cholera and other diseases due to ill-condition. It is a guaranteed egg producer, a help to moulting hens and of great benefit to little chickens. A penny's worth is enough for thirty hens one day.

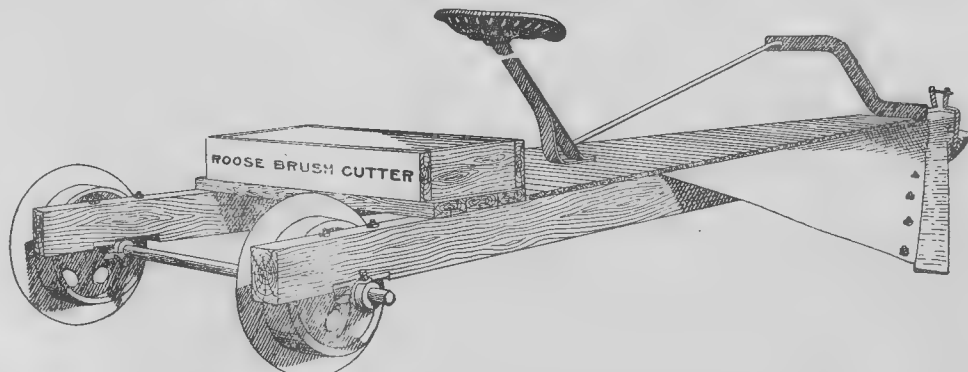
1½ lbs. 85c; 5 lbs. 85c; 12 lbs. \$1.75; 25 lb. pail \$3.50. Duty paid.

Send 2c for Dr. Hess 48 page poultry book, free.

INSTANT LOUSE KILLER KILLS LICE

ROOSE BRUSH CUTTER

The greatest boon to the farmers of the West since the invention of the binder. Cuts from five to twenty-five acres of brush per day. Requires only three horses to cut the heaviest willow, and cuts close to the ground, leaving it so that a mow or plow can be used afterwards. Takes the place of forty men cutting by hand and does the work ten times better.



For full particulars write to the manufacturers—

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Advertisements will be inserted under this heading, such as Farm Property, Help and Situations Wanted and Miscellaneous advertising.

TERMS—Two cents per word per insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents.

FOR SALE—We have a number of rebuilt Threshing Engines, Portable and Traction, in first class order, various sizes. We can sell much below their value. Write for particulars. The John Abell Eng. & Mach. Works Co., Limited, 760 Main St., Winnipeg. P. O. Box 481.

WANTED—Stockmen and others to get their Printing done by The FARMER'S ADVOCATE. Mail Order Job Printing Department. Prices Quoted. Sample sent on application. Address Mail Order Dept. The FARMER'S ADVOCATE, Winnipeg.

COME to the famous Fraser River Valley, the farmers' paradise. Abundant yields of all kinds of fruit and other produce. Send for free booklet to Publicity Association, New Westminster, B.C.

MEN WANTED, good vision, under 30, over 145 pounds, for brakemen and firemen on all railroads. Experience unnecessary; pay \$75 to \$100 monthly; promoted to conductor or engineer; \$150 to \$200. Railway Association, Room 163-227 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, N.Y. Distance is no bar. Position guaranteed competent men. 22-1f

IF YOU WANT to buy or sell property, any kind, anywhere, write the Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

FOR SALE in car load quantities seven foot split cedar fence posts. Clarkson Bros., Ymir, B. C.

IRISH WOLF HOUNDS FOR SALE. Two Registered Irish Wolf Hound Bitches: Vandal III, \$75.00; Shi-Anna, \$50.00. Also 5 dog and 1 bitch puppies, \$15.00 each, by Vandal III, and a 3 1/2 in. Scotch Deerhound. Dr. O'Brien, Dominion City, Man.

YOU WILL BENEFIT YOURSELF AND HELP US BY DEALING WITH OUR ADVERTISERS—TELL THEM WHERE YOU READ THE AD.

POULTRY AND EGGS

Rates—Two cents per word each insertion. Cash with order. No advertisement taken under fifty cents.

50 COCKERELS of the following breeds: Black Minorcas, Blue Andalusians, R. C. Rhode Island Reds, Buff Rocks, Six White Leghorn Pullets and Cockerel, price \$6.00. Pekin and Indian Runner Ducks. R. P. Edwards, South Salt Spring, B. C.

RHODE ISLAND REDS and Mammoth Buff Rocks, nine entries, eight prizes Manitoba's largest shows, 1908. Eggs \$1.00 up. Fine Red Cockerels, \$1.50. J. Buchanan, Oakville, Man.

PURE BRED—Buff Orpington cockerels and pullets, bred from best stock and given full range all summer, splendid laying strain. Geo. Hamel, Grande-Pointe, Man.

POULTRY MARKET

CRATES SUPPLIED

BEST PRICES FOR ALL VARIETIES

LARGEST BUYERS IN WESTERN CANADA

THE W. J. GUEST FISH CO. LTD., WINNIPEG

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Breeder's name, post office address, class of stock kept, will be inserted under this heading at \$4.00 per line per year. Terms cash strictly in advance. No card to be less than two lines.

BANTING STOCK FARM—Clydesdales, Shorthorns, Tamworths. T. E. M. Banting, proprietor, Wawanesa, Man. Phone 85.

POPLAR PARK HEREFORDS, A number of young cows, heifers, and bulls now for sale from this famous herd at low prices. Berkshire Pigs. J. E. Marples, Deleau, Man. 1f

A. & J. MORRISON, Glen Ross Farm, Homewood, Man., Clydesdales and Shorthorns. 13-11

Geo. SWALES, Holmfild, Man., breeder of Red Polled cattle. Young stock for sale.

POLAND CHINA PIGS. Young stock for sale. Stringency prices. W. J. Boughen, Valley River, Man. 1bn

A. J. MACKAY, Wa-Wa-Dell Farm, MacDonald Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Leicester sheep.

MERRYFIELD FARM, Fairview, Thos. Brooks, breeder of Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Box 134, Pense, Sask. 30-10

STRONSA STOCK FARM—Well-bred and carefully selected Shorthorns and Berkshires. David Allison, Roland, Man. 13-11

SHELDON PONIES and Hereford cattle, finest in Canada, also Berkshire pigs. J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Deleau, Man. 1f

BERKSHIRES—Gold Medal Herd, Neepawa, Manitoba. Address J. A. McGill. 24-4

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS, Highfield, P. O. Ont.—Breeder of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, Lincoln and Leicester sheep and horses. T. F.

T. E. WALLACE, Portage La Prairie, Man. Breeding Shorthorns of various ages for sale.

GUS WIGHT, Evergreen Stock Farm, Napinka, Man. Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Berkshires. Write for prices.

James A. Colvin, Willow Dell Farm, Sedgewick, Alta. Breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires.

JAS. BRAY, Portage la Prairie. Choice Hereford cattle and Berkshire swine for sale. 20-1

JAMES WILSON, Grand View Stock Farm, Innisfail, Alta.—Breeder of Shorthorns. 13-6

R. A. & J. A. WATT, Salem, Elora Station, G. T. and C. N. R.—Champion herd of Toronto and New York State Fairs, 1905, also Grand Champion females, including both senior and junior Honors at both fairs. Write your wants. 13-12

BROWNE BROS., Ellsboro, Assa.—Breeder of Polled Angus cattle and Berkshire swine. Stock of both for sale. 13-3

WOODMERE FARM—Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Yorkshires. Pigs at 8 weeks, f. o. b. Neepawa, \$8 apiece. S. Benson. 24-4

GEORGE LITTLE, Neepawa, Man.—Shorthorns of best Scotch type. 24-4

CLYDESDALES—A choice collection of breeding stock always available. Jas. Burnett, Napinka, Man. 30-1

D. SMITH, Gladstone, Man., Shires, Jerseys and Shorthorns, Yorkshire Hogs and Pekin Ducks.

BEN MORE, reg. Jersey herd—P. W. Reid, proprietor. Enquiries solicited. Hill P. O. Vancouver Is., B. C.

H. C. GRAHAM, Kitscoty, Alta.—Shorthorns—Scotch Collies and Yorkshires, for sale. 1-4-09

A. D. McDONALD, Sunnyside Farm, Napinka, Man. Berkshires and Yorkshires from prize winning stock; all ages; write for particulars.

FOSTER AND LYLE, Lyleton, Man.—Imported and homebred Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Correspondence solicited. 15-7

the previous year, for first quality of home production. Taking the average for the year, the price of butter is given as £5 6s. 6d. per cwt., as against £5 8s. 2d. for 1906, the latter being the highest price since 1893, and last year's average coming next. Incidentally, the price of margarine, which in 1906 was at its lowest, had risen to the 1905 level of £2 10s. 3d. per cwt., or less than half the price of butter. We wonder how much of the margarine at this low price was retailed as butter! Amongst foreign butters Russian, followed by Australian, sustained the greatest depreciation. The prices for wool show a slight decrease as compared with 1906, amounting in some cases to 2d. per lb., but then the value of home-grown wools in 1906 had reached a very high level, the average prices being the highest since 1887.—*Farmer's Gazette*.

THE DOUKHOBORS IN B. C.

A B.C. correspondent sends us the following interesting account of the progress the Doukhobor Colony is making in British Columbia. The intention of these people, seemingly, is to migrate to the coast province in large numbers, the advance party already on the ground merely making preparations for the remainder of the band.

"On his recent visit to Kootenay, Peter Veregrin, the Doukhobor leader, placed with the Riverside Nurseries of Grand Forks, what is probably the largest individual nursery order ever placed in British Columbia. The total amount of the order was 18,000 trees, and, in addition, 2,000 trees are on order from Salem, Ore. Mr. Veregrin expressed himself as being delighted with the progress of the colony, and intimated that other colonies would be established in the future. He laid especial stress on the climate of Kootenay, which he considered to be the finest to be found anywhere. The wonderful productivity of the soil had surpassed all his expectations, and to illustrate the latter, he stated that on two tomato plants grown on their colony at Waterloo he had personally counted 135 and 155 specimens respectively.

"There are at present one hundred settlers on the ground, who have already cleared almost two hundred acres of land. These hundred men will stay on the ground all winter and erect the necessary houses to accommodate their families who are still in Saskatchewan. It is the intention to erect a sawmill immediately. In fact, the machinery for it will be shipped as soon as Mr. Veregrin returns to Yorkton."

TRADE NOTES

THE WHITE SEWING MACHINE CO.

have appointed the Harmer Implement Co. their Western distributors, and will carry a large stock on hand at Winnipeg. This machine is so well known it needs no introduction. We all know the old adage, "If it's a White, it's all right." It is the highest grade of sewing machine made in the world to-day, and those intending buying would do well to see this machine and send for their illustrated catalogue, showing the latest designs in the up-to-date architecture of a sewing machine. See their advt. in this issue, and mention the Advocate when writing.

ABSORBINE IS ALL YOU CLAIM FOR IT

Mr. Owen Mohler, Thornville, Ohio, writes under date of May 11th, 1908, "I used your ABSORBINE on a horse that had a sore shoulder that had left a bunch and it entirely removed the bunch. It is all you claim for it. I would not do without it." ABSORBINE stops lameness, kills pain, removes Bog Spavins, Thoroughpins, Splints, Wind Puffs, Shoe Boils, Enlarged Glands, and similar bunches without blistering or removing the hair and horse can be used. \$2.00 per bottle at all druggists or express prepaid upon receipt of price. W. F. Young, P. D. F., 46 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass.

Canadian Address, Lyman Sons & Co, 380 St. Paul St. Montreal, Que.

No Disease is so Quiet and Stealthy in its Approach as Kidney Disease

That is why it is so dangerous. It may become deep-seated before you realize the danger.

It is therefore of great importance to recognize the early warning symptoms: pain or dull ache in the back, bladder pains, smarting sensation when urinating, frequent or suppressed urination, sediment in the urine, etc., because in its early stage kidney disease is easily cured by DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Mr. Elgin Brisebois, Vernon, Ont., writes:—I was troubled a great deal with kidney trouble. I had to get up four or five times every night, my urine contained a thick brick-dust sediment, I had a pain in the small of my back, and could not sleep at night.

I commenced using Doan's Kidney Pills and in a very short time I was all right again. I am very thankful to have found a cure so speedy in its action.

Doan's Kidney Pills are 50c. per box or 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

THE GOVERNMENT AND ZAM-BUK.

Survey out from Fort William Takes this Wonderful Balm

Zam-Buk the favorite household balm is now adopted as "The Doctor" by leading parties in surveying various parts of the Dominion lands.

Mr. Henry Hall writing from Fort William says:—"Having proved how beneficial Zam-Buk is in cases of cuts, skin injuries and diseases, I determined to keep a supply handy. Being engaged to go on a Survey I thought it would be a most useful thing to take along. I obtained a supply in Fort William, and very well it was I did so. I may say that pretty nearly every day it was called into requisition by one or other of the party for cuts, bruises, burns, or some injury or other. It is wonderful how quickly Zam-Buk takes the soreness out of cuts, burns, bruises and injuries, and on our survey it earned golden opinions from all who had occasion to try it. I found have it very fine for skin disease, and I can strongly recommend it as a household balm."

Mr. Lascelles Scott one of the leading Government analysts says:—"I have no hesitation in certifying the entire purity of Zam-Buk which in my opinion is excellently adapted skin injuries and diseases."

Zam-Buk cures cuts, scalds, burns, bruises, eczema, scalp sores, ringworm, ulcers, abscesses, chapped places, cold sores, blood poisoning, chronic abscesses, etc. As an embrocation it relieves rheumatism, neuralgia, and sciatica. All Druggists and Stores sell at 50 cents a box, or from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price, 3 boxes for \$1.25. Send 1 cent stamp for dainty sample box.

RHEUMATISM.

The Best and Safest Cure for GOUT, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, is BLAIR'S GOUT & RHEUMATIC PILLS

All Druggists at 40c. and \$1.00 per box.

LADIES Use F. F. F. MONTHLY REGULATOR

Sure and Safe For Sale at All Druggists

No. 1 at \$1.00 or six for \$5.00. Special No. 10 at \$5.00 a box. Sent in plain sealed wrapper to any address upon receipt of price.

FRIAR MEDICINE CO. Toronto Ontario Agents Wanted

NEW MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

Employing 45 men steady, seeks location in country town near natural gas belt. Valuable information regarding denatured alcohol mailed free—Teddy's Laboratory, Wheeling, W. Va.

RAILROADING

WANTED FIREMEN AND BRAKEMEN for all Railroads. Experience unnecessary. Firemen \$100, become Engineers and earn \$200 monthly. Brakemen \$75, become Conductors and earn \$150. Positions awaiting strong, competent young men. State age. Name position preferred. RAILWAY ASSOCIATION, Room 163, 227 Monroe St., Brooklyn, N.Y. Distance is no bar. Positions guaranteed competent men.

↑ YOU WILL BENEFIT YOURSELF AND HELP US BY DEALING WITH OUR ADVERTISERS. TELL THEM WHERE YOU READ THE AD.

Questions and Answers

BARBED WIRE WOUND

Horse had his fore leg wounded by barbed wire. The skin and flesh were badly torn, and the front tendon severed and about three inches of bone exposed. My veterinarian stitched the wound and treated the case for some time. The stitches broke out in a few days. The bone is now covered and the tendon united, but the skin has not grown over the surface of wound. The horse can walk well, but cannot raise the knee very high.

Sask. B. F. G.

Ans.—The wound has made a good recovery, and a false skin will gradually form, but there will always be a large scar devoid of hair. In most cases a considerable enlargement and faulty action result from a severed tendon. No doubt, action will gradually improve in your case, but it is not probable that it will ever be normal. All that you can do is to apply carbolized oil or vaseline, 1 part carbofic acid to 25 parts sweet oil or vaseline, three times daily, and allow nature to have her course.

WORMS IN HORSES

Please let me know through The FARMER'S ADVOCATE, a recipe you recommend for worms in horses. I have seen it published in the inquiry columns, but have mislaid the paper.

Man. J. F.

Ans.—Take 1½ ounces each of sulphate of iron, sulphate of copper, and tartar emetic, and 1 ounce calomel. Mix and make into 12 powders. Give a powder every night and morning in damp food, or mixed with a little water as a drench. After giving the last powder, in about eight or ten hours give a purgative ball of 8 drams Barbadoes aloes and 2 drams ginger. Feed bran only till purgation commences, and do not work until bowels regain normal condition.

RUPTURED FOAL

I have a filly four months old with a rupture just behind the navel, about two inches long; it was not born this way; did not come on till it was a month old, and then enlarged little by little. The intestines protrude in a little bag shape, hanging down about three inches. Think it was caused by a strain. What would you recommend doing?

J. M.

Ans.—We would advise consulting a veterinarian, as this appears to be a rather bad case of rupture (umbilical hernia). It may possibly be cured by means of a truss, but it may be necessary to have a veterinarian operate by means of a clam.

OFF-COLORED NOSE

1. The nose of a purebred Aberdeen-Angus heifer turned white last winter. What was the cause, and can it be treated so as to restore the normal color?

2. Will this affect her for show purposes?

OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. It is not possible to state the cause of this change of color. It is probably a reversion to some impurely-bred ancestor. We know of no means of restoring the normal color.

2. With some judges it would disqualify, while others might overlook it. It is not correct, but if satisfactory evidence were available that it was formerly of the proper color for the breed, it might be accepted. Much would depend upon the view the judge might take of the circumstances.

LUMPS ON SHOULDER

Horse has small lumps resembling collar boils on his shoulder.

E. C. B.

Ans.—If these are little abscesses, they should be opened and then dressed three times daily with a five-per-cent. solution of carbofic acid, until healed. If they are hard and fibrous, and contain no pus, they should be carefully dissected out, and the wounds dressed with the above lotion until healed.

Two Tailor-Made Costumes for Fall

We have just received from a North of England woollen mill one of the largest shipments of cloths that ever came into Canada; and the large-order-price we got is what enables us to turn these excellent suits out at such astonishing prices.

These suits are modelled after *two of the newest and smartest Fall Styles from New York*. They were made up in our own workrooms, and we are directly responsible for every stitch that is in them. You will find these suits hard to match in tailoring and smartness, even if you pay double their price.



G145 A Suit of Best English Tweed

in grand colorings of browns, greens, navys, fawns and greys, in plain, checks and stripe mixtures. The coat is a becoming length to the majority of ladies. It is strictly man-tailored. Trimmings of heavy stitchings and buttons. New large turnover pockets with the cuffs to match. Tailored cut back trimmed with buttons. The skirt is of Directoire style, full flare with fold, buttons down front, at the extreme low. \$8.98 price

SIZES—Coat: 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Skirt: 37 to 43 inches in length from lower edge of waistband. Waistband: 22 to 29 inches.

G146 A Suit of English Venetian Cloth

with fine broadcloth finish in black, navy, brown, cardinal and green. The coat is strictly tailored semi-fitting back. The collar and cuffs and pockets are trimmed with braid trimmings; back of coat smartly cut in mannish fashion, trimmed with buttons. The skirt is very new, full flared with fold and heavily stitched around bottom, with two rows of buttons down front fold. This is an exceptional smart, stylish suit, suitable for \$9.98 ladies of any age, extremely low-priced .

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ROBERT

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TORONTO, CANADA



HOW TO BUILD A GOOD FENCE

Everyone intending fence building should send for our folder on Erecting Fences. It's full of valuable information on fence building, tells how to erect woven wire fencing quickly and substantially, describes the manufacture of fence wire and has an article quoted from bulletin of U. S. Dept. of Agriculture on concrete post making, showing how these durable posts can be economically made at home. Don't fail to write for a copy. It's free.

THE BANWELL HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd.
Dept. M Hamilton, Ontario.

Winnipeg, Manitoba.





SHORTHORNS!

As I am giving up farming, I am prepared to quote rock bottom prices on Shorthorns of all ages. The breeding of my cattle is the equal of anything in the country. Enquiries will be promptly attended to.

H. O. AYERST, Mount Royal, Man.

SHORTHORNS

I have just sold four nice three-year-old bulls to T. McCord, of Talbot, Alberta; also one yearling bull to C. Standish, of Priddis, Alta., I have two yearling bulls for sale and some bull calves.

JOHN RAMSAY, Priddis, Alta.



STAR FARM SHORTHORNS



This prize winning herd is headed by the Imported Champion Bull Allister. Several animals for sale a number of prize winners in the lot. Farm one mile from station. Improved Yorkshire pigs and Barred Plymouth Rocks.

R. W. CASWELL, Box 13, Saskatoon, Sask.

Shorthorns and Tamworths

For immediate sale: The well known bull, Neepawa Chief, winner at Neepawa, Portage la Prairie, Winnipeg and Brandon fairs, guaranteed sure stock getter. Red Jack, a splendid 3 year old; also 3 exceptional yearlings. In Tamworths, everything in the herd. This stock has won firsts and championships wherever shown. A nice bunch of May pigs for quick sale. Write for particulars, A. W. CASWELL, Neepawa, Man.



Melrose Stock Farm

SHORTHORNS CLYDESDALES

We have a few of both sexes for sale. A four-year-old Leicester Ram also for sale.

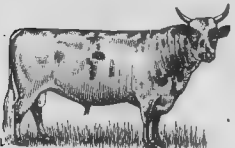
George Rankin & Sons, Hamiota, Man.



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Wonderful how it improves them. Heifers develop into better milkers. Steers fatten quicker.

KEYSTONE DEHORNER
does it. Cuts clean—hurts little—does not bruise flesh or crush bone. Write for free booklet.

R. H. McKENNA, Late of Picton, Ont.



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Regina Stock Farm
Regina, Sask.

Breeder of
Ayrshire Cattle & Improved Yorkshire Swine
Stock of both sexes and all ages for sale.



Clydesdale Fillies

We have a bunch of the best bred that could be picked up in Scotland. Every one is an outstanding individual. Four two-year-olds are bred to Scotland's most noted sires. Three colts and a few home bred fillies and mares.

Burnett & McKirdy - Napinka, Man.

John A. Turner Balgrogan
Stock Farm
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Importer and Breeder of Clydesdales, Hackneys & Shropshire Sheep.

Wide range of choice business conducted personally, everyone welcome.

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Right Quality
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Size	Price dozen.	50 Tags
Cattle	75c.	\$2.00
Light Cattle	60c.	\$1.59
Sheep or Hog	40c.	\$1.00

Cattle sizes with owners name and address, and numbers; sheep or hog size with name and numbers; Sample and circular mailed free. Get your neighbors to order with you and get lower price.

F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.



Glencorse Yorkshires

Stock from boar, Oak Lodge, Prior 36th, sired by Dalmeny D.C. Imp., bred by Earl of Rosebery, K.G., Scotland, also from the boar Markland Candidate 4th—Imp., in the dam, champion sow at Edinburgh, Scotland, two successive years. Stock not akin, in numbers to suit purchasers.

Glen Bros., Didsbury, Alta.

PURE BRED HOGS, \$15.00 EACH

To reduce my stock I will sell my young herd of Yorks. and Berks., aged from 5 to 6 mos., at \$15 each, f. o. b. Napinka. This offer holds good to Nov. 1st, after that date price will be advanced. The Yorks. are from prize winning stock. A 1 individuals in both breeds. Also shorthorns.

A. D. McDONALD
Sunnyside Farm, Napinka, Man.

Yorkshires & Berkshires

We advise prospective purchasers to buy Young Pigs. They can save on the price; save on the express charges (as crates can be made very light), and develop their pigs to suit themselves. We have five Stock Boars and over twenty-five sows, and will quote prices that mean business. Write for particulars or send your orders to

WALTER JAMES & SONS, Rosser, Man.

Glendening Bros., Harding, Man.

RED POLLED CATTLE

We are nearly sold out of bulls but have a few females for sale.

YORKSHIRE HOGS

If you want hogs—good hogs—hogs that will make you money—it will pay you to write us. We have breeding sows, young pigs, and two stock boars in the market.

Thomas Mercer, Markdale, Ont.

now offers for sale his recent Toronto winners—the 1st prize and Champion Shire Horse, Newham's Duke (Imp.); also the 3rd and 7th prize in aged Clydesdale, in an entry of 27. The two latter horses are sired by the noted Hiawatha, dams Lady Gratley and May Rose. The weighty kind that will sire draught horses. Correspondence solicited.

Mr. A. I. Hickman, Court Lodge

Egerton, Kent, England, exports pedigree Live Stock of every description to all parts of the world. Exported during 1907 more Shetland Ponies, more Romney Marsh Sheep, and more champion Oxford Downs than any other breeder or exporter, besides large numbers of other breeds of horses, ponies, cattle, sheep and hogs. Correspondence invited. Highest references given.



Any person, however inexperienced, can readily cure either disease with

Fleming's Fistula and Poll Evil Cure

—even bad old cases that skilled doctors have abandoned. Easy and simple; no cutting; just a little attention every fifth day—and your money refunded if it ever fails. Cures most cases within thirty days, leaving the horse sound and smooth. All particulars given in

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Write us for a free copy. Ninety-six pages, covering more than a hundred veterinary subjects. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists
45 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario



ABSORBINE

Will reduce inflamed, strained, swollen Tendons, Ligaments, Muscles or Bruises, Cure the Lameness and Stop pain from a Splint, Side Bone or Bone Spavin. No blister, no hair gone. Horse can be used. Horse Book 2 D free. \$2.00 a bottle at dealers or delivered.

ABSORBINE, J.R., for mankind, \$1. Reduces Strained Torn Ligaments, Enlarged glands, veins or muscles—heals ulcers—allays pain. Book Free.

W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 46 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass.

LYMAN, SONS & CO., Montreal, Canadian Agents.

Also furnished by Martin, Boyle and Wynne Co., Winnipeg. The National Drug and Chemical Co., Winnipeg and Calgary, and Henderson Bros. Co., Ltd., Vancouver.

PERIODIC OPHTHALMIA— WARTS ON TEATS

1. Mare's eyes become sore; lids swell, and a yellowish-white fluid flows from them. They get better for a while, but the trouble returns.

2. Cow has warts on her teats.

Man. A. S. R.

Ans.—1. This is a constitutional disease called periodic or specific ophthalmia. The attacks cannot be prevented, and there is a probability of the mare becoming blind from cataract. Each attack should be treated by placing her in a comfortable box stall, excluding from draughts and strong sunlight. Bathe the eyes well three times daily with hot water, and, after bathing, put a few drops of the following lotion into each eye, viz.: Sulphate of zinc, 10 grains; fluid extract of belladonna, 20 drops; distilled water, 2 ozs.

2. Those with constricted necks should be cut off and the raw surface dressed three times daily with carbolic acid 1 part, sweet oil 25 parts. The flat ones should be dressed once daily with butter of antimony, applied with a feather, until they disappear.

DISEASED OVARIES

I have a three-year-old mare in good health, worked in the spring and well fed. She works well until she gets warmed up, and then begins to kick and jump. Urinates frequently and cannot be bred. What is the trouble and what treatment would you advise?

Alta. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Your mare is suffering from diseased ovaries, which accounts for her troublesome condition. She may never become quiet, unless the diseased organs or organs are surgically removed. But if the disease has not passed the congestive stage, it may be overcome by reducing her diet to bran mash for three days, then follow with a good purgative ball compound of Barbadoes aloes, from seven to nine drams (according to size of the animal), powdered ginger one dram, soft soap sufficient to make the ball, roll up in soft paper. After the ball has ceased to operate, try her with the horse, she will then be quieter and may stand still. If it is possible to get her in foal she may then get over her nervousness.

LUMPS AND BOILS ON HORSE

I have a gelding, used for saddle only. Whenever he gets warm by a run there appear large lumps on him, usually under saddle, but often on other parts of the body. These lumps, after about a day, break, and there is slight bleeding from them. They are similar to a boil in appearance. Please let me know cause and remedy.

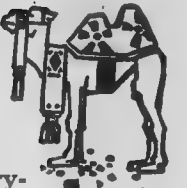
Man. G. P.

Ans.—We would advise you to have your veterinary surgeon examine this horse. These lumps and boils are very suspicious symptoms of a serious contagious disease.

DISPUTE ABOUT HAY

Our answer to "Subscriber," Man, in September 16th issue, is in no way affected by the fresh details of his case which he sends in. If the owner of the adjoining lot refused to mark the line, if there were no stakes or marks to indicate where the line was, if you took every reasonable precaution to find the lot line, but got over on to his land a little, we cannot see that he has much of a case against you. It is doubtful, if the facts are as you state them, whether he will take legal proceedings.

The Needle's Eye



We first test everything which enters into our cartridges and shells, then test at various stages; finally the finished product is shot under all conditions, in all makes of arms, against all other makes of ammunition.

Our tests are pronounced by European experts the finest in use anywhere.

For all makes of arms. Costs one-third to one-fifth less than duty paying ammunition. Our guarantee puts all risk on the Dominion Cartridge Co., Ltd., Montreal.

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The only possible way in which underwear can be made unshrinkable is to take the "shrink" out of the wool, before garments are woven.

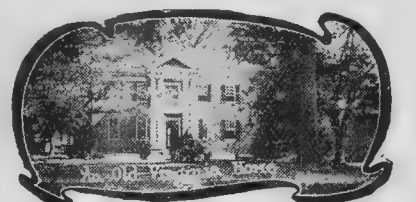
This is the way Stanfield's Underwear is made.

That is why

Stanfield's Underwear

is absolutely unshrinkable.
3 weights—all sizes
At your dealers'.

143



VIRGINIA FARMS \$10 and Up Per Acre

In "THE GREEN FIELDS OF VIRGINIA" you can grow better crops and raise finer stock at less expense than elsewhere. Close to large eastern markets. Excellent church, school, and social advantages. Abundance of water and grass; short, mild winters; cheap land and labor; and excellent shipping facilities make this section very attractive to homeseekers and investors. You can buy a

COMPLETE FARM FOR \$500 with comfortable, new three-room cottage, and 25 acres for vegetables, fruit and poultry.

Write for our beautiful pamphlet, lists of farms, and excursion rates.
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A CHILD CAN DO THE FAMILY WASH
WITH

"Puritan" Reacting Washing Machine

The improved Roller Gear — an exclusive feature of the Puritan — extra heavy Balance Wheel, and Roller Bearings, enable a child to do the entire washing. Gear is enclosed in metal cap so there's no chance of children getting fingers injured.



Churning Made Easy

"Favorite" Churn is worked by hand, or foot, or both. Roller Bearings mean quick, easy churning. Built for strength. 8 sizes to churn from 1/4 to 30 gallons of cream.

Write for booklet of these "Household Necessities" if your dealer does not handle them.

DAVID MAXWELL & SONS
St. Mary's, Ont.



SLOCAN PARK

BELOW IS GIVEN AN EXACT COPY OF A LETTER RECEIVED THE OTHER DAY FROM TWO OF OUR FIRST SETTLERS AT SLOCAN PARK, WHEN IT WAS OPENED IN DECEMBER LAST YEAR. THESE TWO MEN OWN IN PARTNERSHIP THREE LOTS, THE BROTHER OF ONE WILL TAKE A FOURTH

Slocan Park, Gutelius P.O., B.C.,
Sept. 15, 1908.

N. Wolverton, Esq.,
President, The Kootenay-Slocan Fruit
Co., Ltd.
Nelson, B.C.

Dear Sir,—
Now that we have had an opportunity of judging fairly as to the merits of land at Slocan Park, we thought possibly you might be desirous of our opinion. We cleared 4 acres last spring in as many weeks, and we are keeping as a souvenir the only stone we found on it. The fruit trees we planted, despite the exceptionally dry summer, are growing fine.

Mr. W. Roberts (a brother of Mr. L. Roberts,) who is on a visit from England, is so favorably impressed with the possibilities, he has decided to buy a lot and make his home here. It would require to be a handsome advance on the price to induce us to part with the three lots we bought last year. Thanking you for the fair treatment we have received at your hands,

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) Oldfield and Roberts.

Write for maps and particulars

The Kootenay-Slocan Fruit Co.
NELSON, B. C.

Advocate Ads for Results

ERADICATING POVERTY WEED

Will you kindly advise me through your valuable paper what is the name of enclosed weed. We have a lot of it on our place, and grain will not grow where it is. Please tell me what to do to get rid of it.

Sask.

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—The plant received is called Poverty Weed. It is a weed that occurs in grain fields all through Western Canada. It thrives in all soils, but seems to do best on land that is slightly alkaline. It is a perennial, a rather persistent perennial, grows in large patches, is very exhaustive of soil moisture, and thus does serious injury to the crop it is growing in. The method of cultivation followed to eradicate it from the land is summer fallowing. The plowing should be clean and deep, followed all through the growing season by frequent cultivation with a broad-shared cultivator. It requires to be kept down completely for one season, not one plant being allowed to grow green above the surface, much less produce any seed. In grain farming, summer fallowing is the only means of eradicating it.

CHRONIC LYMPHANGITIS

I have a thirteen-year-old mare that was bad with lymphangitis all last winter, and the leg has remained thick ever since. Is there anything that can be done for it, if not, can there be anything given to her so that it will not come on again this winter, when idle?

Sask.

A. M. H.

Ans.—The leg has now become so changed in structure, from repeated inflammations, that it will never regain its normal condition, it will always remain large. Every time the leg is attacked with the disease more lymph becomes organized into new tissue, and leaves the limbs that much thicker. The best way to prevent these attacks is to feed bran mashes on the evening before a day of rest, withholding the grain ration then, and on the rest day. Substitute bran mashes until the horse resumes work. Also give in the mash one-half ounce doses of nitrate of potash three times a day for two days; always keep her in a roomy loose box, and turn out for exercise on Sundays and holidays.

CEMENT FENCE POSTS

1. Would you advise me to use cement posts in building a permanent wire fence?

2. If so, state cost of posts and (3) the proper way of making.

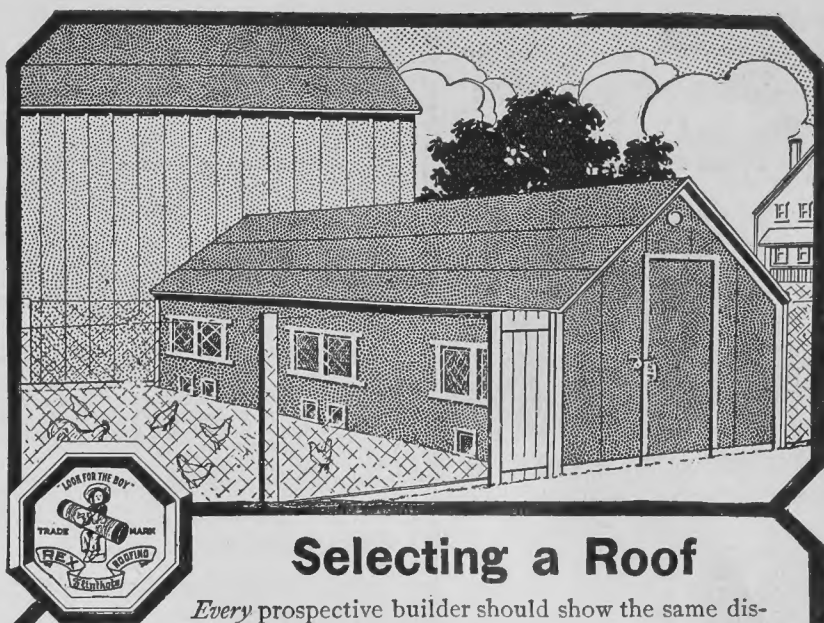
Alta.

J. A. M.

Ans.—1. If you have gravel handy and the time to spare for making them, we think it advisable, as they would be practically indestructible.

2. We quote from an American bulletin that seven-foot posts, 6 x 6 inches at bottom, and 6 x 3 inches at top, counting in everything, material, moulds and labor, would cost 30 cents each. In this estimate the gravel is valued at five cents per post.

3. Moulds consist of a level platform on which boards on edge, fastened together the proper distance apart for the required thickness of posts are placed. Somewhat rich concrete should be used, 1 to 5 say, mixed rather thin and sloppy. In the process of filling, reinforcing wires, one near each corner, should be imbedded. Twisted wire is best for this purpose. Wire staples, to which horizontal fence wires can be fastened, should also be inserted at proper places. The ends and sides of moulds may be removed after twenty-four hours, but posts should not be handled for at least a week, being protected meantime from sun and wind and sprinkled several times daily. They should be allowed to cure sixty days before being used.



Selecting a Roof

Every prospective builder should show the same discrimination in the selection of a roof as in the investing of money. There are a lot of poor roofings on the market. Discriminate, examine and test roofing before buying it. You cannot do that with all roofings, but it is possible to do so with

REX ROOFING

FLINTKOTE

and we are glad to have you do it.

If you will send us your name and address we will be pleased to send you samples. We would like to have you test its acid-proof qualities—like to have you prove to yourself that REX Flintkote Roofing will not leak or catch fire from falling sparks. By all means investigate before you buy. On every roll of REX Flintkote Roofing appears the boy trademark. It is a sign that means thorough roof-satisfaction.

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Canadian Office: 700 Common Street, Montreal

Agents: MACKENZIE BROS 244 Princess Street, Winnipeg

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—AND—

SUFFOLK SHEEP

IMPORTED STALLIONS for sale, winners at the Dominion and other fairs.

RAM AND EWE LAMBS for sale, bred from imported rams and ewes, Three championships and six firsts awarded to this flock at Dominion Exhibition, 1908.

JAQUES BROS., NORTHERN STAR RANCH Ingleton P.O., Alta.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED PERCHERONS Stallions, Mares, or Colts, all ages

Your choice of 40 bred from imported stock. One black Stallion, Charleroi, 6 years old, weight 2,050 lbs.; Mares weighing 1,500 lbs. to 1,700 lbs.; Yearlings and two-year-olds of good quality. Correspondence solicited. Photos sent on application. Imported stallion, Robosse, at head of herd. Prices very low for this class of stock. Farm 3 miles from North Portal.

W. E. & R. C. UPPER, North Portal Sask.

Brampton JERSEYS

Canada's
Premier Herd

Strengthened regularly by importations from United States, England and the Island of Jersey.

We have animals of all ages and both sexes for sale, and the largest herd in Canada to choose from.

Write for prices and particulars.
Long distance 'phone at farm.

B. H. BULL & SON

BRAMPTON, ONT.

Rare Bargains in

Fairview Shorthorns

I have more cattle than I have feed for, so am willing to sell a few, of both sexes, at prices I never expected to quote. The bulls are mostly young, or I can supply mature ones. The females are of different ages.

All are cattle that a man only gets on bargain days. No trouble to quote prices or show the stock.

Fairview, C. N. R. Station
Carberry P. O., and C. P. R. Station

JOHN G. BARRON

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

Gombault's Caustic Balsam



Has Imitators But No Competitors.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for
Curb, Splint, Sweeny, Cappea Hook,
Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind
Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin,
Ringbone and other bony tumors.
Cures all skin diseases or Parasites,
Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all
Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism,
Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable.
Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is
Warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50
per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by ex-
press, charges paid, with full directions for
its use. Send for descriptive circulars,
testimonials, etc. Address
The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

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BLACKLEG VACCINE FREE

To introduce we will send one 10-dose package
(value \$1.00) of

CUTTER'S BLACKLEG PILLS

"CALIFORNIA STOCKMEN'S FAVORITE"

and our booklet on Blackleg and Anthrax
FREE to each stockman who sends the
names and addresses of 20 cattle-raisers.
If you do not want Vaccine, send us your
name and address on a post card and we
will promptly send the booklet. It is up-
to-date, valuable and interesting. Men-
tion this paper. Address

The CUTTER LABORATORY, BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

Ring- Bone

There is no case so old or
bad that we will not guarantee

Fleming's

Spavin and Ringbone Paste
to remove the lameness and make the
horse go sound. Money refunded if it over
fails. Easy to use and one to three 45-minute
applications cure. Works just as well on
Sidebone and Bone Spavin. Before ordering
or buying any kind of a remedy for any kind
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"Safe Lock" shingles.

What Mr. Banford says is true. There
is no better shingle. Interlocks on all
four sides, no chance for leakage. Nail
holes are concealed. No raw edges of
any kind exposed. Can be used on
pitches from 2-in. per foot up. Send
to-day for our prices and descriptive
matter free.

ROOFERS to the FARMERS OF CANADA

Clare & Brockest, Winnipeg

HORSES SLOBBER

I have five acres of alfalfa clover
which I cut about July 1st, and about
July 20th I started to let the horses in
at night, and the days when not working,
and they slobber at the mouth, the
watery fluid just running from them at
times, but they seem all right otherwise.
When we were haying they were fed
some of the hay about five days and
results were similar. Could you ex-
plain the reason for this, and if it in-
jurious to the horses to slobber so.

Sask.

S. R.

Ans.—We are at a loss to explain this
excessive salivation, except on the hypo-
thesis that there is some weed in the
alfalfa which induces it. The alfalfa
alone, while probably having a tendency
that way, owing to its somewhat acrid
nature and its great palatability, should
not cause any such excessive secretion.
We do not expect it will do them any
very great harm, and they will probably
slobber less after a time.

Power Lot--God Help Us

(Continued)

prayers even. I reckon you've done
some wrastlin' and climbing on your
own account, doctor."

"Yes, Jim, you and I have climbed,
but I think you have done, impetuously
and fearlessly, and wholly and decisively
—you have attained something of a
peak beyond my reach, my good
fellow."

Educated people have a way of
making you think that they're smiling
at you inside. Mary had it. But I
did not heed it. I had more to say.

"You will father that union between
Rob and Mary, doctor? They will be
rich, I know. You will do all that
mortal can do to make them happy?"

He seemed to be over-interested in
studying my gnarled visage.

"You are not old, Jim," he said.
"I've been told something about you.
You have stood back of Mary Stingaree
always when she was here, protecting
her, looking out for her, without her
full knowledge."

"I could not do much," I said im-
patiently, for he would not come to the
point.

"You loved her best of all, Jim!"

"Me!" I turned and laughed. "Her
—for me! What is loving?" I said.
"Say, I been through some storms.
I've clambered up the steeps yonder
many a wild night, alone. There's a
view when ye git up there. Love is
pretty much carin' for them that needs
care, ain't it?"

His face flushed with a color that
was not angry.

"People do not usually act thus
and with the impulse of a dart from the
sky, Jim."

"I haven't done it very well, I know,"
I answered him; "but—I done it."

"Give me your hand," said he,
in a quiet, off-hand way. "We've got
nothing better back there in the great
city of advantages to give Rob than he
has found here, Jim."

"That's true, too," I answered.
"The work was wonderful good for the
lad; and he caught on to the idea of
foregoing what he just wanted for what
he ought to do. He caught on to that,
wonderful. Shall we climb the steep
way, doctor? It's the shortest. Let
me carry your bag."

He handed me his burden. Where
the hill-lane turns off to the hamlet of
Power Lot, God Help Us, I stood a
moment before I left him. There was
a struggle. I had reckoned on handing
the release to Rob myself. I'd sort of
pictured it; but the doctor looked so
forlorn and courageous standing there,
with the steady light of duty in his eyes,
it came easy after all, at the wrench.

"Oh, by the way," I says, "will you
give this paper to Rob and Mary? I
can't go there just now, I got so much
to do."

He smiled long at me.

"No, Jim Turbine," he said, "I'll
have nothing to do with it. You must
bring that yourself later on."

I thrust it in his hand and fled. I
had joy of it. No man ruled me.
I did what I would.

(To be continued)

Learn Dressmaking By Mail

In your spare time at home, on cash or instalment plan. Our course teaches how to cut, fit, and
put together any garment from the plainest shirt waist suit to the most elaborate dress. We have
been in business ten years, taught over eight thousand pupils and guarantee to give five hundred
dollars to anyone between the age of fourteen and forty-five we cannot teach. A few dollars can be
spent for no better purpose as it lasts a life time, also the whole family can learn from one course.
Don't waste months in dressmaking shops when you can learn more in a few days in your own home
than you would in months at such places. Write for particulars. Address:

SANDERS DRESS CUTTING SCHOOL, 31 Erie St, Stratford, Ontario, Canada

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VARNISH And Oil Stains

Whenever you require an oil or varnish
stain it will be to your best interests to select
the cans bearing our signature.

Stephens is symbolic of superior qual-
ity. It is a guide to complete satisfaction.
Those who have tested *Stephens* Paints,
Shingle Stains, Oil and Varnish Stains, etc.,
are our best advertising medium. They say
such complimentary things about *Stephens*
products. Just ask them yourself.

Write for interesting free booklet No. 12 A
and color cards.

Sold by progressive hardware dealers.

G. F. Stephens & Co.
Limited

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Take This Belt for What it is Worth, Wear it Until
You Are Cured, Then Pay Me.



You who are old while young,
whose vitality is gone, whose
nerves are shattered, who find life
burdensome, I can cure you with
electricity, as I have cured thou-
sands of others. I can make the
blood circulate in your veins, the
nerves tingle with vigorous life,
and the spirit of energy show it-
self in every move of your body.
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able for their case, and they can

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John E. Watrous, of Burlington, Kan., is one of the deputy collectors of internal revenue. Travelling along a country road one day, Mr. Watrous was attracted by frightful screams coming from a little house not far from the road. Hurriedly tying his horse he ran to the house and found that a little boy had swallowed a quarter, and his mother, not knowing what to do, was frantic. Mr. Watrous caught the little fellow by the heels, and holding him up, gave him a few shakes, whereupon the coin soon dropped on the floor. "Well mister," said the grateful mother, "you certainly know how to get it out. Are you a doctor?" "No, madame," replied Watrous, "I'm a collector of internal revenues."

HER RESPONSIBILITY REALIZED.

Mrs. J.'s patience was much tried by a servant who had the habit of standing around with her mouth open. One day, as the maid waited upon the table, her mouth was open as usual, and her mistress said: "Mary, your mouth is open." "Yassum," replied Mary; "I opened it."

The sexton of a certain famous English church the other afternoon had conducted a party round, and, despite dropping more than one 'gentle,' 'int,' it appeared as if the sexton was to go unrewarded. In the porch the leader paused. 'I suppose,' he said, 'you've been here many years?' 'Forty,' replied the old man, 'an' it's a werry strange thing as whenever I'm a-showing a party out o' the porch they allus asks me that question or

WAS A TOTAL WRECK From Heart Failure

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"Where is your husband?" "Well, mum, he be gone at last." "Oh, I'm sorry. That is very sad for you," said the lady, seeking to find some words of consolation. "Yes, mum, it be sad," replied the old woman, "but then, you see, he were fearfully in the way of the oven."

"For my part," said one, "I think Fred is very bright and capable. I am confident he will succeed." "Yes," replied the other, "he is certainly a worthy young man, but I doubt whether he has head enough to fill his father's shoes."

NOT ALL LOSSES.

Quotations cleverly malapropos or neatly distorted furnish half the wit of the professional humorist. Nevertheless, when such a verbal misstep is spontaneous, there is often real fun in it.

A young man had been out sailing with his sister and a friend of hers. He did not know particularly well the fine points of the art, and on trying to make the landing against a head wind, he exclaimed, after several vain attempts:

"Well, it is better to have luffed and lost than never to have luffed at all!"

METHODS AGAINST FLEAS.

The following are recommended:— Fill a soup-plate with soapsuds; in the centre place a glass of water with a scum of kerosene on top; place the soup-plate on the floor in an infested room, and set fire to the kerosene at night. Fleas in the room will be attracted and will jump into the soapsuds. It is also said that houses may be rendered immune by dissolving alum in the whitewash or kalsomine applied to the interior walls, putting sheets of thick paper that have been dipped in the solution of alum under the floor matting, and scattering pulverized alum in all crevices where insects might lodge or breed. Powdered alum may be sprinkled upon carpets already laid, and then brushed or swept into their meshes with no injury to the carpets, and with the certainty of banishment to many insect pests, including both moths and fleas. Sheets that have been soaked in alum water and then dried may profitably enclose those that are spread nearest to the sleeper.—*Science*.

When a certain Berks County store-keeper, who was also the postmaster of the borough, began the transaction of business one morning about a year ago, he found that the safe in which were kept the postage stamps had been robbed during the night, and promptly reported the matter to the authorities. The latter decided, after an investigation, that restitution should be made for the stolen stamps, but that the expense of repairing the damage to the

safe would have to be borne by the store-keeper, which was accordingly done.

Some time later, a second robbery was committed and reported as before, as the result of which there was another investigation, which disclosed the fact that the stamps had been extracted on this occasion without any violence to the safe.

"But how was it done?" asked the inspector, somewhat puzzled. "The safe does not seem to be injured at all."

"I made up my mind that I would not be caught again," replied the postmaster, slyly, "I left it open."—*Philadelphia Public Ledger*.

"The paper states that a girl's presence of mind averted a panic." "How?" "She sang, and the audience quietly sneaked out."—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

A dentist received a call the other morning from a couple whom he soon had reason to believe were lovers. The girl had an aching tooth, and as they entered the young man said:

"Now, darling, the worst is over. Just take a seat, and it will be out in a minute."

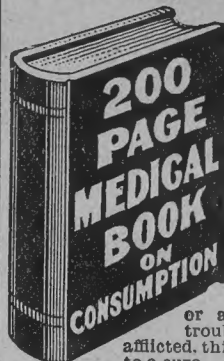
"Oh, I daren't!" she gasped. "But it really won't hurt you at all, you know."

"But I'm afraid it will." "It can't. I'd have one pulled in a minute if it ached."

"I don't believe it." "Well, then, I'll have one pulled out just to show you that it doesn't hurt."

He took a seat, leaned back, and opened his mouth, and the dentist seemed to be selecting a tooth to seize with his forceps, when the girl pro-

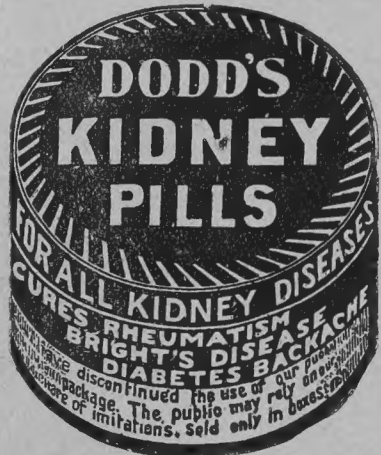
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tested: "Hold on! The test is sufficient. He has proved his devotion. Move away, Harry, and I'll have it pulled." She took the chair, had the tooth drawn without a groan, and as she went out she was saying to the young man: "Now I can believe you when you declare that you would die for me." And yet every tooth in his head was false.



(with emphasis) the other.' "Indeed!" smiled the visitor. "And what may the other be?" "What I calls question number two," replied the sexton calmly, "is jest this—"Samiwell, is tips allowed?" And Samiwell allus answers, "Tips is allowed!" The hint was taken, as was the tip.

LOOKING AT THE BRIGHT SIDE.

A lady residing in a quiet village in Suffolk used to take an interest in a very aged couple who were spinning out the last thread of life in 'Darby and Joan' fashion, seated on either side of the fireplace. She often paid them a visit to cheer them up. The old man had been ailing, and at last a day came when the visitor found only one chair occupied. Darby was not in his usual place.

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